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Viking Shows Mars Is Really Red and Has, or Had, Potential for Life

SADENA, Calif., July 21 (AP)—The Viking probe sent the first close-up color pictures of Mars today. They showed a red rocky planet with a whitish-blue sky. "It's a beautiful, beautiful planet," exclaimed Dr. Thomas B. McElroy, head of the team that assembled Viking's pictures of the Martian landscape. The pictures showed a small portion of the sky. The red rocks are a greenish cast, and Dr. McElroy said, "I don't know what it means. It could have been caused by a number of weathering factors."

Some of the data gathered by the tiny laboratory as it ascended to Mars showed that the planet's atmosphere contained nitrogen and argon, indicating that Mars has or has had an environment that could support life.

World Press Praises U.S. NEW YORK, July 21 (UPI)—Newspapers around the world today praised the U.S. landing on Mars, calling it a "stupendous achievement" and "a technical masterpiece of historic dimension."

The inch-perfect landing on Mars is a stupendous achievement—almost too marvelous for words," the London Daily Mirror said. "This peaceful mission in quest of knowledge is a stirring tribute to America in its Bicentennial year and a reminder of man's great genius for overcoming the seemingly impossible."

In Düsseldorf, the Rheinische Post said, "They [U.S. scientists] have achieved a technical masterpiece of historic dimension."

The most reserved comment came from Soviet newspapers, which carried only a brief account of the landing and offered no praise or comment of any kind. Soviet newspapers were dominated by news of the two cosmonauts orbiting earth in Salyut 5.

La Stampa of Turin, Italy's second largest newspaper, said the information gathered by Viking "may help transform our lives in a way and to an extent we are far from imagining."

In Paris, Le Figaro said, "This is a fabulous success for American technology which assuredly surpasses in complexity the first manned flight to the moon, even if it wasn't as spectacular."

The feat received similar attention in Japanese, Singapore and South Korean newspapers.

Major Question: An important question, he said, is whether water existed in a liquid form on the planet long enough for the random combinations of prelife ingredients to come together and begin to evolve into self-reproducing forms.

After arriving on the planet, the lander began sending spectacular pictures 213 million miles back to earth of a rock-strewn landscape, looking much like the Arizona desert, with craters and dunes in the distance. It is also making readings of weather on the planet and monitoring for earthquakes.

Viking, the first of two unmanned U.S. spacecraft scheduled for Mars landings this summer, blasted off 11 months ago. The crucial last leg of its journey began early yesterday morning when it parted company with the mother ship that had carried it into orbit around Mars a month ago.

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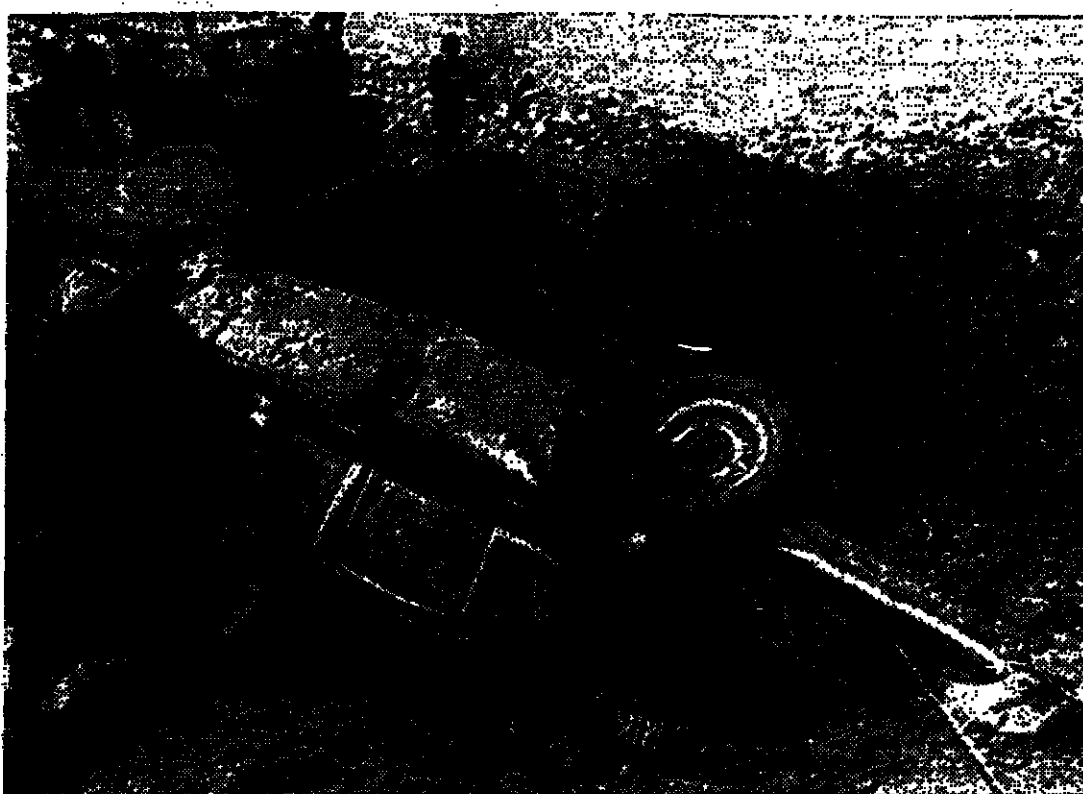
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British ambassador's car lies in crater created by explosion near Dublin yesterday.

Dublin Blast Also Claims Aide, Injures 2

Mine Kills British Envoy to Ireland

DUBLIN, July 21 (AP)—Terminator exploded a land mine under the limousine of the British ambassador to Ireland this morning, killing him and a woman secretary and seriously wounding Britain's top civil servant in Northern Ireland.

The bomb was believed detonated by remote control.

Ambassador Christopher Ewart-Biggs, 54, and Judith Cook, 27, were killed 150 yards from the ambassador's residence in the Dublin suburb of Sandycove. The officials were en route to an appointment with Foreign Minister Charles Haughey.

Brian Cusack, 47, the man responsible for implementing direct British rule in strife-torn Ulster, was injured, as was the chauffeur, Brian O'Driscoll. Both men were reported in critical condition. Miss Cook was Mrs. Cusack's personal secretary.

No group immediately claimed responsibility for the blast, but Justice Minister Patrick Cosgrave said the terrorists were believed to be "an extremist republican group." He announced a \$38,000 reward for their capture.

Mr. Cosgrave did not specify the outlawed Irish Republican Army, which is fighting a guerrilla war to end British rule in Northern Ireland and unite it with the Irish Republic.

The police arrested two IRA leaders, David O'Connell and Joe O'Neil, after an IRA funeral later today, but that appeared to be connected to a snuffing during the funeral.

Premier Liam Cosgrave said his government viewed the killings "with shock and revulsion."

Irish officials canceled their attendance at public functions and ordered flags lowered to half-staff on all public buildings.

A spokesman for Queen Elizabeth, who is in Canada, said the monarch was "shocked and distressed" and has sent messages of condolence to the bereaved families and sympathetic messages to the injured.

British Prime Minister James Callaghan told the House of Commons in London: "These killers are no friends of anyone. They are the common enemy we must destroy or be destroyed by."

Ambassador Ewart-Biggs, an Oxford graduate and novelist who more a clerk-lens monocle because of a World War II wound at the battle of El Alamein, came to his post here from Paris less than two weeks ago. He had been minister in the Paris embassy since 1971.

Mr. Cosgrave said in his statement: "The atrocity fills all decent Irish people with a sense of shame. The government is determined that all the resources at its disposal will be used to insure that the perpetrators are brought to justice and face the full rigors of the law."

Thrown in Air The mine, which the police said must have contained several hundred pounds of explosives, blew up as the car went over it at 8:32 a.m. The vehicle was thrown into the air and landed on its roof in the crater made by the blast, trapping the four occupants, the police said.

A car carrying two Irish plainclothes detectives guarding the ambassador was following. Its windshield was shattered but neither of the detectives was hurt.

Police on the ground and in helicopters sealed off all roads around the secluded area of the tree-ringed gable residence while they checked out reports or two men seen near the scene at the time of the explosion.

Mr. Cusack and Miss Cook arrived in Dublin last night on what the Foreign Office said was a routine familiarization trip. They were staying at the ambassador's residence.

Ambassador Ewart-Biggs, who had held diplomatic posts in the Middle East, the Philippines, Algeria and Belgium before taking the Paris post, wrote three novels under the pen name Charles Elton. One of them, "Trial by Fire," was banned in the Irish Republic because of love scenes between unmarried persons.

His wife, Felicity Jane, left Dublin for a visit to England last night. They had three children.

Diploma Landled Colleagues described Mr. Ewart-Biggs as one of the most striking figures in the British diplomatic corps.

"An extremely competent man whose work was his life," said Sir Christopher Soames, a British diplomat.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 1

Assad Hits PLO And Beirut Left, Lauds the Right

By Douglas Watson

BEIRUT, July 21 (WP)—Syrian President Hafez al-Assad last night delivered a three-hour speech in which he praised the Lebanese right and sharply criticized the Lebanese left and Palestinian alliance that has opposed Syria's military intervention here.

Mr. Assad's speech was viewed here both as an explanation and defense of Syria's role in Lebanon and a very tough warning to leftist and Palestinian forces that Syrian troops are not about to pull out of the country. Reacting to the Syrian leader's long speech, a five-man delegation from the Palestine Liberation Organization left here this morning for talks in Damascus.

Fawok Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's political department, said before departing, in apparent reference to Mr. Assad's speech, "We shut our ears to any verbal attack against us, we hear only one appeal and that is the appeal for peace."

But nearly everyone in Lebanon heard or heard about Mr. Assad's three-hour speech, which was broadcast on Damascus radio and rebroadcast by the rightist radio here.

Man of His Word Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh, a rightist leader, was twice praised by Mr. Assad. The Syrian President said Mr. Franjeh is a man of his word.

Mr. Assad said that the Palestinians have no right to ask for a Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon and that only the Lebanese have that right. He said that Palestinian guerrillas had no business being in the Lebanese mountains—where they are joining with the leftists in confronting Syrian forces—implying that they should be limited to their designated camps in southern and coastal Lebanon.

Speaking at a meeting of newly elected members of the Syrian Council for Local Administration, Mr. Assad sounded upset by Palestinian and leftist Lebanese charges against him and his regime.

"The minute I feel that I have lost the confidence of the people, I shall quit," Mr. Assad told the cheering audience, which repeatedly interrupted with chants praising him.

The President disclosed that to even the balance of power in Lebanon, Syria had previously supplied Palestinian and leftist forces with more arms than the total possessed by Lebanon's now inconsequential army.

Mr. Assad said that Syria and the Lebanese leftists became sharply opposed this spring because

Continued on Page 2, Col. 4

Arab Peace Force Attacked As It Takes Posts in Beirut

BEIRUT, July 21 (WP)—An Arab peace-keeping force came under mortar and sniper fire this morning as it moved for the first time into a no-man's-land between leftist-controlled western Beirut and the rightist-held eastern section of the city.

Three persons were killed and 20 wounded by a barrage of 81-mm mortar shells fired by predominantly Christian rightist forces that landed in the largely Moslem western section near the white-helmeted peace-keeping troops.

But none in the unit of about 120 Saudi Arabian paratroopers was wounded and the Saudis, most of whom were in French-made armored personnel carriers, did not return the fire.

The unexpected shelling and continued fighting at the Tal Zaitar Palestinian refugee camp forced cancellation today of a planned Red Cross convoy to evacuate the wounded from the camp.

The convoy of the International Committee of the Red Cross was scheduled after an agreement was signed yesterday between representatives of the Phalangists, the principal rightist fighting force, and the Palestinian guerrillas.

Today's mortaring of the peace-keeping force not only prevented the Red Cross mission but is also an indication that the fighting in this 15-month-old civil war has deteriorated to the extent that the leaders on both sides cannot control all their gunmen.

The Red Cross had tried once before, about two weeks ago, to take medical aid to Tal Zaitar, but its convoy was then forced to turn back by shelling from rightist forces that surrounded the Palestinians trapped in the camp.

Jean Hoediger, head of the Red Cross mission here, said this morning that he was more hopeful this time because both sides had approved the Red Cross convoy in writing.

Truce Line An agreement was reached yesterday among the Phalangists, Palestinians and the Arab peace-keeping force to establish a truce along a half-mile section of Fudai Al-Awal Street, running next to the Beirut race track. That agreement was signed yesterday between representatives of the Phalangists, the principal rightist fighting force, and the Palestinian guerrillas.

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South African Police Report Situation Calm in Townships

HANNESBURG, July 21 (AP)—Police reported the situation today in three black townships where rioting broke yesterday, killing 20 blacks and injuring at least 200.

Everything is quiet throughout Transvaal Province, reported Gen. D. J. Kriel, commander of police anti-riot squad. Police reinforcements were sent to Lynnville township near Johannesburg last night, where 3,000 black youths were rioting, and to nearby Middelburg, where 150 students marched in the streets of Middelburg, setting fire to a bus station and a police station. All had been quiet since midnight.

A third riot was at Kibokong, a township outside Carletonville, 80 miles southwest of Johannesburg. Groups of Afrikaners tried to set buildings afire but disturbances died down after police reinforcements were sent. There were no reports of deaths.

Riot coincided with the reopening of schools in Lynnville Township, the township where the rioting broke yesterday, killing 20 blacks and injuring at least 200.

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Marshall Asks Truce With Kenya, Frees Airbus

NAIROBI, July 21 (AP)—Kenyan President Idi Amin released the French Airbus jet today in three black townships where rioting broke yesterday, killing 20 blacks and injuring at least 200.

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Senate Overrides Ford Veto On Public-Works Jobs Bill

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP)—The Senate overrode President Ford's veto of a \$3.95-billion public-works jobs bill today by a 73-24 vote, eight more than the required two-thirds margin.

Callaghan Under Mounting Pressure

Economic Woes, Politics Stir U.K. Debate

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, July 21.—Prime Minister James Callaghan's government today was under more pressure than at any time since he took over office in April.

A combination of unfavorable economic news, political warfare on the government's left and right, and trade union anger at proposed cuts in public spending brought a series of emergency Cabinet meetings, and there was turmoil in Parliament.

Bad news on unemployment—a report yesterday said it had reached its highest point in any month since World War II, 1.5 million or 6.3 per cent of the working population—brought an angry statement from the Chairman of the Trades Union Council, Lionel Murray. He called the figures "dreadful."

In defense, government spokesmen pointed out that the total included many students who had just finished school and were seeking work. They also pointed out that other economic indicators—including a rate of inflation that is now half of last summer's figure of 28 per cent—

provided evidence that the government's anti-inflation strategy was paying dividends.

Unions Are Angry

But the left wing of the Labor party, and the unions that have so far supported the government's stringent limits on wage increases, were angry.

The unemployment figures were used as fresh ammunition in efforts to win public support for a program of import controls, which the government vigorously opposes.

In addition, the unemployment figures clearly complicated efforts by Denis Healey, Mr. Callaghan's chancellor of the exchequer, to win full support in the Cabinet and in Parliament for £1 billion (\$1.78 billion) in cuts in proposed spending plans for next year.

The cuts, along with the voluntary limits on wage increases, are designed to reduce not only inflation but also the burden of the public debt, and thus restore Britain's credibility in the eyes of other nations and lending institutions on whom it

depends for credit and whose opinion of the British economy influences the value of the pound.

There is little likelihood that the unions will translate their anger into strikes or other measures that might bring the government down. However, "conservative" the present Labor government may be in its present fiscal and wage policies, it is still preferred by nearly every union leader to the opposition Conservatives.

Money Needed

At the same time, the labor movement and the Labor party left are painfully aware of what the present policies mean: Namely, that even a government that is committed to increasingly general social services cannot sustain them unless it can generate the money to pay for them. And this, in Mr. Healey's view, means keeping open lines of international credit, reducing debt burdens, and shifting resources to productive sectors of the economy.

Mr. Healey was said to have had difficulty selling this argument to some members of the Cabinet, which met yesterday for the third time in 24 hours without reaching a decision on where the cuts should fall. More meetings are scheduled.

Meanwhile, Mr. Callaghan faced mounting difficulties in Parliament. Partly to placate the left, partly to carry out its several holdover commitments from the 1974 elections that restored Labor to power, the government has adopted a tactic known as the "guillotine"—basically a vote to limit the time needed for debate—in order to speed passage of five controversial pieces of legislation.

The guillotine has been used by both parties before, but rarely with so many bills at once, and rarely with bills loaded with such explosive ideological content. The Conservatives were furious, complaining that the government was shutting off "free speech" on bills that are highly controversial and do not, in the Tories' view, command widespread public support.

Dublin Land-Mine Explosion Kills U.K. Envoy, Secretary

(Continued from Page 1)
commissioner to the European Economic Community and former ambassador to France. "He possessed all that is best and needed in a high-class diplomat."

The news reached the British Cabinet as it was discussing controversial public spending cuts. Prime Minister Callaghan immediately asked Merlyn Rees,

secretary of state for Northern Ireland, to take charge of the situation.

In Dublin, a spokesman for Sinn Féin, the political arm of the official, nonmilitant IRA, condemned the killings "without reservation."

"The brutal killings can only retard the Irish people's struggle," the spokesman said. "Those responsible are enemies of the Irish."

The death of the ambassador follows the killing last month in Beirut of U.S. Ambassador Francis Meloy Jr. In May, the Bolivian ambassador to France was slain by terrorists in Paris. Last October, the Turkish ambassador to Austria was shot to death by one of three men who entered his office in Vienna armed with machine guns.

26th Italian Kidnapping

PALERMO, July 21 (AP).—Five men kidnapped Graziella Quartuccio, the 43-year-old wife of a wealthy Sicilian landowner, from their home early today, police reported. Mrs. Quartuccio was the 26th person kidnapped in Italy this year.



STOCKING UP—Workmen unloading flour at the Lebanese port of Sidon this week as emergency food supplies from Egypt arrived to relieve shortages in the war-torn nation.

Saudi Peace-Keeping Force Attacked in Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

ment was blatantly disregarded this morning when 10 mortars fired in quick succession turned a friendly, curious welcome by a crowd of several hundred Lebanese for the Saudi peace-keeping troops into a panic-stricken race for shelter.

Waving Crowds
Moments before the mortar shells began falling, a throng had gathered around the last three of about 15 Saudi armored personnel carriers, creating a traffic jam, as people waved to the paratroopers.

Then, at 9:40 a.m., the first shell struck a car parked about

30 yards from where two taxis full of reporters were waiting behind the armored personnel carriers.

A United Press International correspondent and I rushed into a small streetfront office where about 25 men, women and children jammed as close to the rear wall and away from the plate glass window as possible.

As the mortar blasts reverberated within a block of us, a young woman next to me shook with fright and an old man prayed loudly. Blood from someone hit by a piece of shrapnel covered much of the floor.

After waiting following what

turned out to be the end of the mortar barrage, we ran for the taxi and, like many other frightened motorists, sped away from the area. It was only then that we noticed our front windshield was cracked from one side to the other. Later, we saw where shrapnel had hit the side of the cab.

Sandis Stay Calm

A French television crew near the Saudi peace-keeping convoy said that the Saudis had been shot at by snipers. Appearing extremely calm, they had not even taken the cloth covers off their guns.

Sporadic shooting continued for more than an hour. But by early afternoon, the firing had largely stopped and the Saudis were stationed about every 50 yards along Road Al-Awal Street, which is in leftist territory.

However, they had not moved onto the rightist side and their nervous position had not caused any of the groups of young leftist gunmen to withdraw.

Col. Mohammed Said, commander of the Saudi force, told reporters near the racetrack gate, "All this (area) will be a free way."

Arab League negotiator Hassan Sabra al-Kholi, who arrived this afternoon in the area with Egyptian Gen. Mohammed Ghoneim, commander of the 2,500-man Arab peace-keeping force, said that negotiations were under way to make the truce and agreement joint withdrawal effective.

The Phalangists said that their forces were not responsible for the mortaring and sniping. It was uncertain which group was, but suspicion focused on supporters of former Lebanese President Camille Chamoun who were known to be unhappy about having the Arab peace-keeping force move into the center of Beirut.

The planned Red Cross caravan of about 20 ambulances, trucks and cars to Tal Zastar will try again tomorrow to reach the wounded in the camp.

—By Douglas Watson.

Assad Hails Lebanese Right, Assails Palestinians, Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

leftist leader Kamal Jumblatt wanted a "military solution" to the Lebanese crisis while Syria was working for a compromise. The Syrian President charged that Mr. Jumblatt had told him, "They [the Christian Maronites] dominated us for 140 years and we want to get rid of them."

He said that when Syria pushed its armored columns deeper into Lebanon last month, the intention was to go all the way to Beirut, but that the advance was stopped through the mediation of Libya and Algeria. He said that Syrian troops had orders only to defend themselves, not to attack.

Aims of Others

Mr. Assad said that Syria's intervention in Lebanon was necessary to block a "conspiracy" against the Palestinian and Arab causes. He said that the Palestinian "resistance movement" is now fighting for the aims of others and against the interests and goals of the Palestinian people.

The Syrian President said that he could have signed a pact similar to the Sinai agreement signed last year by Egypt that would have got Syria back part of the Golan Heights lost to Israel. He said that he did not do so because it would have also involved weakening his defense of the Palestinians' claims.

He said that 500,000 Lebanese and 150,000 Palestinian refugees have fled to Syria, putting a heavy burden on its resources.

"Historically, Syria and Lebanon formed one country and one people," he concluded. "We shall cut off the hand which will try

to undermine the integrity of this great [Syrian] people."

Soviet Warning

BEIRUT, July 21 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union has threatened to cut off supply of spare parts for Syria's Soviet weapons and military equipment unless it pulls its troops out of Lebanon, well-informed Arab sources said here today.

The Kremlin also warned that it might withdraw experts working on secret, highly sophisticated military installations, the sources added.

Israeli Comment

JERUSALEM, July 21 (UPI).—Mr. Assad's denunciation of the PLO shows that Israel was right to keep out of the Lebanese civil war, government sources said today.

They said that his speech blaming the PLO and other groups for the continued fighting in Lebanon only underscored the gap between Syria and the Palestinians.

PIDE Goes Unrevenged

(Continued from Page 1)

military officials have had access to the files since the coup. The problem for the military is that many officers worked closely with PIDE in the past, especially during the colonial wars in Africa. Since the wars were primarily political, PIDE had a function. A number of prominent military officers have had to defend themselves recently against accusations of collaboration of some kind or another with PIDE.

Since the late 1950s, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency reportedly worked closely with PIDE, exchanging information and training PIDE agents. Besides its regular agents, PIDE had a list of informants that reportedly reached the total of 20,000 in the last years of the dictatorship.

During the plotting for the 1974 coup, the conspirators known as the Armed Forces Movement, were continually worried about infiltration by PIDE agents and informers. The closeness between PIDE and the army made the chances for discovery high. The AFM, however, managed to put the PIDE off the trail and the coup surprised the secret police, who were busily rounding up Communists in advance of May Day when the government fell.

According to Gen. Ribeiro Faria, the government, since December, has released 63 former PIDE employees outright and 1,222 on bail. Of those released outright, three were informers, 5 were administrative clerks, 44 were prison guards, and 10 were trainees. Of those released on bail, 3 were former ministers linked to PIDE, 1,006 were agents, 204 were informers, 6 were administrative clerks, and 1 was a prison guard.

Gen. Ribeiro Faria did not report how many PIDE employees were still in jail, but other sources said that the number released was almost equal to the total that was in prison when the new commission began its work.

© Los Angeles Times.

Murderer Given Life Term; Killed Four in Britain

OXFORD, England, July 21 (Reuters).—One of Britain's most wanted murderers, convicted among other charges of hanging a teen-age heiress in an underground hideout, was sentenced today to life for life.

Donald Nelson, 39, nicknamed "Black Panther" because he wore dark clothes and a black hood, was hunted for nearly a year by 500 detectives who took 60,000 statements from the public and were backed up by an administrative staff of 50 secretaries.

Nelson, the father of a teen-age girl, was found guilty here of murdering 17-year-old heiress Lesley Whittle by hanging her with a piece of wire and of murdering three post office officials with shotgun blasts during robberies.

He was sentenced to 10 separate, concurrent jail terms—5 of life, 1 of 21 years and 4 of 10 years.

"In your case, life must mean life," the judge said. "If you are ever released from prison, it should only be on account of great age or infirmity."



From Pig Pen to Pig Factory

Future of Soviet Agriculture: Industrializing the Farmers

By Peter Osnos

KHULYANSKOYE, Soviet Moldavia, July 21 (UPI).—At the end of a rutted dirt road, past collective farm villages with ramshackle stone cabins, wandering chickens and tilling cows, stands a gleaming and stout vision of what the Kremlin hopes will be the future of Soviet agriculture—a vast pig factory.

Tens of thousands of pigs are bred, fed and slaughtered here in assembly-line style without ever leaving the premises or glimpsing sunlight. Ninety white-coated technicians, scrubbed daily with antiseptics to prevent contamination, shift the levers that make the mechanized life system function.

Even the odor is harnessed somehow and the surrounding air is pristine.

Transforming rustic cooperatives and state farms into modern agro-industrial complexes like this has become a major objective of the Soviet leadership, searching as always for means to solve the country's permanent agricultural crisis.

The shift, which has been under way in Moldavia and several other places on an essentially experimental basis for more than a decade, was formally decreed by the Kremlin in a resolution last month. Industrialization, the Communist leadership said, should be the "main direction" of agriculture in the future—in a sense, marking the second collectivization of the Soviet countryside, moving farmers further from small holdings toward a state system.

Specialization Is Promoted

Instead of the multipurpose farms with herds of livestock as well as a variety of crops—recognizable descendants of old-style peasant settlements—the leadership is now pushing specialization as well as combining farms with factories that process the food products.

But rather than risk the dislocation, famine and unrest that accompanied Stalin's sweeping collectivizing drive of the 1930s, the new program has been distinctly low-key in the areas where it has been tried. The Kremlin's decree stresses that consolidation should be wholly voluntary—adding, however, that such changes are an "urgent necessity."

In the 6,000 farms where agro-industrial techniques have been applied, the leadership said, labor productivity has more than doubled and costs have been cut nearly in half. There are in all about 50,000 collective and state farms in the Soviet Union.

The Khrushchyov Association for Farm Production is an example of how the system is supposed to work—one of at least 10 such enterprises planned for Moldavia.

In this case, the economic manpower and fodder resources of 11 ordinary farms in the area were pooled in a single establishment. The result, officials assert, has been an increase in pork output in the first year from 1,500 tons of meat to about 3,200 tons.

Moreover, they say, scores of workers have been released for other activity who used to tend livestock, and the overall cost

per 100 pounds of pork is at a quarter of what it was.

The shareholding farms, which together put up 10 million rubles (about \$12 million at the official exchange rate) to build the combine, are still functioning mainly now to supply feed. Full investment will be repaid about three years, officials say, and future returns will depend on output.

Elsewhere in Moldavia, 40 poultry farms joined in a 20 egg production complex that put out 10 times more eggs than farms did separately; 13 citrus groves have combined their output and predict that by 1981 they will be extracting far more from 20 square miles of vegetable and fruit fields than ever before, a massive grape farm is built its third wine factory with net earned so far.

"The example of Moldavia said Soviet party chief Le Brezhnev in a speech last year, "confirms that specialization, the concentration of production on the basis of farm cooperatives and agro-industrial integration is a sure way to... raise the productivity of agricultural production sharply."

With that sort of endorsement the puzzle is why the program has not been moving faster.

Resistance to Change

The answer appears to be farm managers and regional bureaucrats, who have spent developing complexes along national lines, are reluctant to over again, particularly those whose farms have been relatively successful.

Another reason is that regions, less developed than fertile Moldavia, along the Romanian border, neither the funds nor the smelting to spare on reforms.

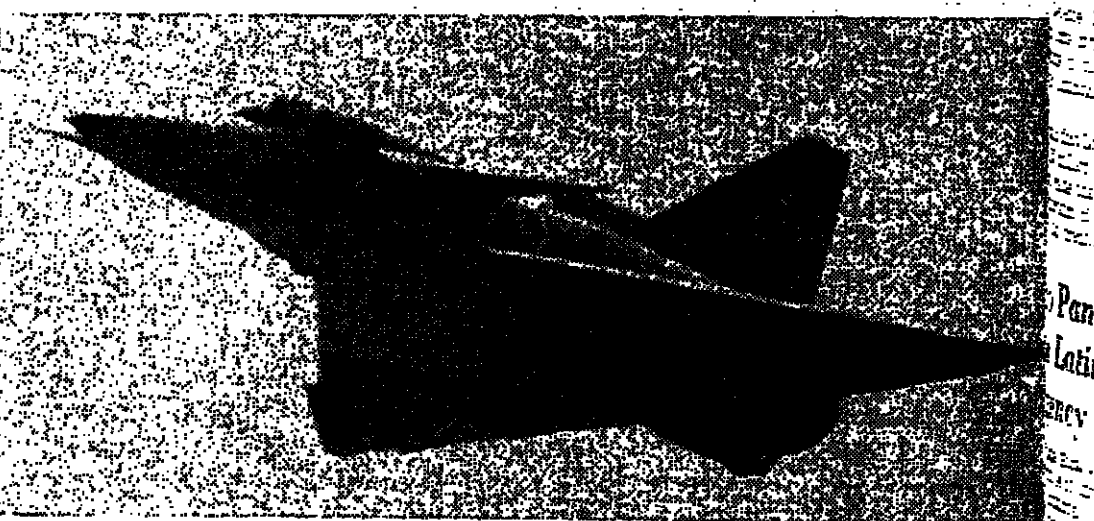
"The move to industrialize in animal husbandry, the dream of an agricultural education program in Bashkir wrote recently, "revealed an acute age of skilled workers and lack of solid knowledge mechanized production process on the part of specialists, veterinarians and especially mid-level managers."

Experts complain that for concentration have drawn up haphazardly and "mistaken decisions" were made. Sensitive social problems overlooked, they said, and turning farm laborers into style shift workers, moved little houses to apartments.

The clear message is specialization inadequately prepared could be worse than relying on as before and Soviet food problems, the little leeway for failures.

India-Pakistan Envoy

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, 21 (AP).—India and Pakistan changed ambassadors today, the first time since 1971, they broke diplomatic relations during the Bangladesh war, two neighbors re-established formal relations earlier this



NEW JET—The Israeli-built Kfir C-2 shown in a demonstration flight on Tuesday.

Israel Unveils Improved Version of Fighter Plane

TEL AVIV, July 21 (UPI).—

Israel yesterday unveiled an improved version of its homemade combat fighter and Defense Minister Shimon Peres warned that

his forces can strike back at every "square kilometer" of enemy territory.

The new Mach 2.3 Kfir C-2 went on display at an air base as part of Air Force Day festivities that included a flypast. It is the third generation of war planes that Israel began to produce when the French embargoed arms shipments to the Middle East after the 1967 Israeli-Arab war. It is said to possess maneuverability that is superior to any other fighter in the world.

"When Israel is called upon to deal with a threat spread over the 12 million square kilometers of the Arab countries, must make it clear that a square kilometer posing a threat to Israel faces an Israeli combat threat," Mr. Peres told newsmen who were receiving their wings at a ceremony.

Greeks Warned On Turkish Ship

ANKARA, July 21 (AP).—

Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel was quoted today as declaring that any Greek intervention against a Turkish seismic vessel scheduled to sail to the Aegean Sea in the coming days would amount to "piracy."

"Those who engage in piracy can be dealt with accordingly," Mr. Demirel said in an interview in the Turkish daily Milliyet.

He pointed out that the dispute between Turkey and Greece is over the continental shelf of the Aegean, but that the high seas are open to traffic by any vessel of any nation.

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Agri-clearing Way for Reform Bill

Senate Panel Leaders Back Ford on Special Prosecutor

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI)—Key senators yesterday, looking for long-term legislative action, cleared the way for a special prosecutor to handle Watergate-type crimes.

Leaders of the Senate Government Operations Committee, which is handling the Watergate case on the Senate floor, met for an hour yesterday and gave basic endorsement to a major change in the law, which would allow the special prosecutor to act as a permanent unit in the Justice Department, instead of having a temporary prosecutor appointed whenever the need arose.

The action clears the way for the Senate to pass the bill this week, which would allow the special prosecutor to act as a permanent unit in the Justice Department, instead of having a temporary prosecutor appointed whenever the need arose.

Under the bill reported out earlier by the committee, a temporary special prosecutor would have been appointed by the attorney general, or, if he declined, by the U.S. Court of Appeals here, to handle charges against the president, vice-president, and cabinet officers.

On Monday, Mr. Ford told Congress he objected to the method of appointment on constitutional and other grounds. Instead, he proposed that the bill be revised to create a permanent special prosecutor's office within the Justice Department, held by a man appointed by the president for three years, subject to Senate confirmation, and removable only for "extraordinary improprieties."

In addition, a special office or section within the Justice Department would handle cases involving lesser officials.

Canada and Lockheed in \$1-Billion Deal

OTTAWA, July 21 (AP)—The Canadian government today signed a \$1-billion contract to buy Orion patrol planes from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. It will be the largest single peacetime military purchase in Canadian history.

Lockheed, which will get \$897 million of the \$1 billion, says that it is the largest international contract ever signed by the company.

The rest of the contract, valued at \$103 million, will go for ground support equipment, training, and other services.

Robert Haack, Lockheed board chairman, said after the signing ceremony that the company's world-wide reputation for technical competence, and the fact that Lockheed is a Canadian company, were major factors in the deal.

Lockheed was chosen to supply the planes last November, despite the company's financial problems and the scandal stemming from millions of dollars in payoffs to promote sales in other countries.

2 Congressmen Share Title For Most 1975 Trips Abroad

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI)—Two congressmen, Rep. John Murphy, a New York Democrat, and Rep. Paul McCloskey Jr., a California Republican, share the title of most-traveled member of Congress, according to a survey published by Congressional Quarterly.

Each made six overseas trips last year, although one of Mr. Murphy's trips was at his own expense.

The runners-up were Rep. Stephen Solarz and Rep. Samuel Stratton, both New York Democrats, who were among five congressmen who made five overseas trips last year. However, one of Mr. Stratton's trips, to Japan, was financed by Columbia University.

In an interview, Rep. Murphy said, "It's a responsibility of the Congress to be aware and knowledgeable of areas of great concern that require appropriated funds of the Congress and the country."

Rep. Stratton added, "You get a much better idea of what's going on abroad."

Both Rep. Murphy and Rep. Stratton said that their wives had accompanied them on one overseas trip last year, at no cost to themselves.



Rep. Paul McCloskey Jr.



Rep. John Murphy

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A Red Enclave in Thailand Is Run by 2 Governments

By David A. Andelman

BETONG, Thailand (UPI)—This is a town run by an arrangement.

There are two governments in Betong. The government of Thailand, which has officials to stamp the passports of the increasingly troubled border with Malaysia, to run the police station, and to direct traffic, and the hidden government run by "them"—the Communists.

Communists actually control the town and hundreds of square miles of jungle, rubber plantations and rice paddies around it.

It is perhaps the most openly acknowledged Communist enclave in the non-Communist areas of Southeast Asia. It is run well, probably better than most of the rest of Thailand, according to many here. Now, though, as it has become a focus of the attention of the Thai and Malaysian governments, many believe that their placid way of life may vanish.

Outward, at least, Betong is like most towns in southern Thailand. It has two main streets that cross at right angles where the small clock tower, recently repainted, marks the time with a Bulova clock. There is a movie house, a mosque, a dozen or so rubber merchants, with tall mounds of acid-smelling cured rubber sheets piled into the streets, and half a dozen restaurants, nearly all Chinese.

Nearly 90 per cent of the residents are Chinese, who call themselves Thais of Chinese ancestry. There are probably no more than a dozen ethnic Thai families in the township of 40,000 and few ethnic Malays, who are the largest single group in most of southern Thailand.

Most of the Chinese came from Malaya before World War II. During the "emergency," from 1948 to 1960, when what was then a British-ruled colony was battling Communists, the Chinese, who were believed most susceptible to propaganda from Peiping, were driven into detention camps in Malaya or into southern Thailand.

Those who came here built themselves a town and went into keeping small shops and trading mostly with the rubber plantations. Some bought plantations hiring Malays and Indians to work them.

"It was a nice place to live then," said one of them, a banker, who preferred to remain anonymous. "But not any more, not since Thailand and Malaysia began feuding with each other."

The feud began several months ago when demonstrations and marches through the streets of Betong forced the Thai government to order the withdrawal of a Malaysian paramilitary regiment that had been the source of insurgents and terrorists in the jungles around Betong.

Malaysians say they have used what is called the Betong salient for raids into Malaysia in support of the Malaysian Communist insurgency. Their order has been virtually closed, and soldiers search every car that crosses, particularly those of Thais of Chinese ancestry.

"I do not go to Penang any more on holiday," the banker said sadly. "I stay here where I am safe."

There are only a hundred Thai policemen in the Betong municipality, yet crime is virtually nonexistent, unlike much of the rest of southern Thailand, where outlaws rule the towns and the roads.

"Walk down the street here, look into some of the shops, you will see the reason why," the banker said. "Business is still brisk even though we all worry about what the future will hold."

In many shops were the obligatory photographs of King Bhumibol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit of Thailand, side by side with photographs of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

"That tells the whole story, doesn't it?" said the Rev. Salvatore Buggea, a Roman Catholic missionary priest who looks after the little church, a primary school and a home for the destitute elderly. "Since the Malaysians pulled out there are more and more of those photographs. They are filling the vacuum."

Others in the town said that Communists were making the rounds regularly to collect taxes—as much as 3,000 baht (\$150), a month, from shopkeepers.

If a shopkeeper or rubber planter or restaurateur cannot pay, the Communists will often demand a son or even a daughter to be trained in their jungle camps.

"It's difficult to say how many here really support the Communists," a merchant said, "and of those who do support them, how many are doing it voluntarily?"

Unesco Panel Supports Latin Press Agency

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 21 (UPI)—A committee of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization last night approved the establishment of a Latin American and Caribbean news agency consortium of agencies.

Only Argentina abstained from voting at the regional intergovernmental conference on Communications Policies.

Unesco was asked to help in preparing plans and feasibility studies for the agency, which would help to improve the free operation of existing agencies or their future development.

The Inter-American Press Association said it feared such an institution might lead to a restriction on freedom of the press in Latin America.

Sponsoring the proposal were: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Venezuela.

Unesco Information Minister Guido Grossi, one of the sponsors of the proposal, said the agency "will be a truly representative institution of the governments and private interests of our region."

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Mammography Cancer Test Is Defended

By Jane E. Brody

BETHESDA, July 21 (UPI)—Directors of breast cancer detection projects in the United States have defended the continued use of an X-ray examination called mammography to screen ostensibly healthy women below the age of 50 for breast cancer.

The directors, who spoke at a meeting organized by the National Cancer Institute here on Monday, said that mammography was finding a significant number of breast cancers among young women at an early stage when the disease is highly curable. Nearly half of these early cancers could not be found by physical examination and were detected only through mammography, they said.

The directors' remarks followed presentations of reports commissioned by the institute, one of which concluded that mammography screening should be discontinued among women under 50 because there was no evidence of life-saving benefits that could justify exposing the women to the risks of radiation.

There is no doubt that the life-saving value of mammography for women over 50 more than justifies the possible risks, they said.

Question of Risk

At much higher doses than are used in mammography, exposure to radiation is known to increase women's risk of developing breast cancer. The question of whether repeated mammography among young women will cause the loss of as many lives from breast cancers as it saves was raised last year by Dr. John Baller '83 of the National Cancer Institute.

His concerns prompted the assignment of three outside reviews to determine the benefits and risks of mammography for women between the ages of 35 and 50.

The question is pressing because currently more than 100,000 women in this age group are participating in a national breast cancer detection demonstration project at 27 centers sponsored by the National Cancer Institute and the American Cancer Society.

The participants receive an annual mammography in addition to manual examination and a thermogram, a heat-sensitive picture of the breast.

Another important consideration is the fact that breast cancer is currently the leading cause of death in U.S. women between the ages of 40 and 44.

To Make Decision

The organizations sponsoring the detection project said they would decide within a few weeks whether to continue using mammography to examine women under 50 who have no signs or symptoms of possible breast cancer.

In making this determination the organizations will have to weigh relatively few facts and a much greater number of uncertainties. These factors, as presented here, include the following:

- The study on which the demonstration project was based showed no life-saving benefit of mammography to women under age 50, whereas for women over 50 deaths from breast cancer were reduced by more than 40 per cent as a result of screening.
- This study was conducted among 62,000 women who were members of the Health Insurance Plan of New York City.
- Because of recent improvements in diagnostic radiology, it

is not yet known where the kinds of cancer detected in the 10-year-old HIP study were of the same minimal, highly curable nature as are now being detected by mammography. Therefore, the failure of the HIP study to demonstrate benefit to young women may not be relevant to the current projects.

- It is not known with certainty how many of the very early breast cancers now found only by mammography would have remained dormant for years and perhaps indefinitely, and thus their detection and treatment would present more hazard than benefit to the women involved.
- The risk of inducing breast cancer at the very low levels of radiation used in mammography is unknown. The only existing risk data involve radiation doses 50 to 100 times higher and it is not known whether the data can be accurately extrapolated to derive an estimate of hazard at much lower radiation levels.
- In the demonstration project, as of March, 1976, 258,000 women had been screened, and 836 cases of cancer detected, including 328 in women under age 50. More than two-thirds of the cancers were highly curable cases where the disease had not spread beyond the breast. This is a much higher percentage of patients than are ordinarily found to have early breast cancer at the time of surgery.

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI)—A former top U.S. representative to the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea has charged the Ford administration with "a failure of leadership" in these negotiations and with having violated U.S. treaty obligations.

John Norton Moore, previously the second-ranking official in the delegation to the conference, said in an interview that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger "has given only minimal attention to the law of the sea negotiations, and during the more than three years I was associated with the effort his principal involvement was to deliver two speeches on the subject."

But an under secretary of state, Carlyle Maw, maintained that Mr. Kissinger was "intimately involved" in the negotiations, and that progress had been made since Mr. Moore resigned in March.

U.S. Accused by Former Aide Of Neglecting Sea Law Talks

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI)—A former top U.S. representative to the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea has charged the Ford administration with "a failure of leadership" in these negotiations and with having violated U.S. treaty obligations.

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British Report Heavy Use of Concorde Flights

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—The supersonic Concorde is now so popular that passengers are being put on standby to fly on it, British Airways said today.

"We are delighted with the way it has gone, delighted with public acceptance and delighted with passenger reaction," said an airline spokesman looking back on Concorde's first six months in commercial operation.

The first flight of the Concorde from London to Bahrain was on Jan. 21, but its real test began on May 24 when British Airways and Air France began a five-day Concorde service to Dulles International Airport near Washington.

The occupancy rate on the Washington flight is now 92 per cent, with some flights fully booked. Despite the favorable passenger reaction to a plane that cuts the normal seven-hour transatlantic flying time in half, Concorde is losing money and will continue to do so until it is allowed to land at New York City's Kennedy International Airport.

Kissinger Trip May Be Altered

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger may expand his trip to Iran early next month to include Pakistan and Afghanistan, but he has shelved consideration of a Far East tour.

While the scheduling is still tentative, sources said today that Mr. Kissinger has trimmed the list that once included the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore as possibilities. He has also shortened his time abroad to a week.

Mr. Kissinger leaves today for the U.S. West Coast and a series of speeches. The visit to Tehran is due to begin Aug. 4, with the return to Washington planned for Aug. 11.

Senate Panel Votes Delay on B-1 Decision

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI)—The Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday voted 15 to 14 to delay a final production decision on the B-1 bomber until February, 1977.

"I'm delighted by the decision, which is bound to save substantial sums of money," said Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., sponsor of an amendment to delay the B-1 production decision from November until after January.

Sen. Proxmire commented after a meeting of the committee, which is working on a bill of about \$18.7 billion in defense spending through Sept. 30 of next year.

FBI Post Filled

WASHINGTON, July 21 (Reuters)—Richard Held, agent in charge of the FBI's Chicago office, was named yesterday as the FBI's associate director to replace Nicholas Callahan, who was dismissed Friday.

Bill to Permit Liner U.S. Sale For Use as Hotel

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI)—The House passed a bill this week to allow the liner United States, the largest and fastest passenger ship ever built in the United States, to be sold for use as a floating hotel.

The Commerce Department, which owns the vessel, is paying a fee of \$63,000 to berth it at Norfolk, Va. The 1,000-passenger ship has not been operated since 1969.

The House Merchant Marine Committee said that the Commerce Department has been unable to sell the ship because prospective owners who would operate it as a seagoing vessel could not meet financial requirements. Allowing it to be sold for use as a floating hotel would expand the list of prospective buyers, the committee said.

167th SALT Session

GENEVA, July 21 (UPI)—U.S. and Soviet nuclear negotiators met today for 1 hour 40 minutes in their 167th session at the current round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

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Obituaries

Ivan Morris, Linguist, Writer, A Leader of Amnesty Group

NEW YORK, July 21 (NYT).—Ivan Morris, 50, a linguist, writer, translator, critic and former chairman of the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures at Columbia University, died of a heart attack Monday in Bologna, Italy.

At the time of his death, Mr. Morris was chairman of the U.S. section of Amnesty International, a London-based human rights organization that works for the release of "prisoners of conscience," those held for political and religious reasons in countries around the world. He had helped to found the U.S. section in 1965.

Over the years, he edited and translated many Japanese works both classic and contemporary, including Yukio Mishima's "The Temple of the Golden Pavilion," in 1959.

Mr. Morris's own works included "Nationalism and the Right Wing

in Japan," "The World of the Shining Prince: Court Life in Ancient Japan," which won Britain's Duff Cooper literary award in 1965, "The Pillow Book Puzzles" and "The Nobility of Failure: Tragic Heroes in the History of Japan," published last year.

Mikhail Menshikov

MOSCOW, July 21 (UPI).—Mikhail Menshikov, 73, the Soviet ambassador to the United States during the last years of the Eisenhower administration, died, the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya said today.

The newspaper said Mr. Menshikov, who was also a candidate member of the Central Committee of the Communist party and a former foreign trade minister, suffered "a long and grave illness." He became ambassador to the United States in 1958. In 1961, he was mysteriously called home and there was speculation at the time that he had fallen out of favor with the late Premier Nikita Khrushchev, who had just visited the United States.

Wilfrid Fleischer

SOLLENTUNA, Sweden, July 21 (UPI).—Wilfrid Fleischer, 73, a U.S. newspaperman, author and radio correspondent, died in his home in Stockholm on July 13.

Mr. Fleischer was the managing editor of the Japan Advertiser, a major English-language newspaper in the Far East before World War II. He was also a correspondent of The New York Times in Japan between 1923 and 1925 and later of the New York Herald Tribune.

In 1940, when the Japanese forced the sale of the Japan Advertiser, Mr. Fleischer moved to Washington, where he covered the White House and the State Department for the New York Herald Tribune and commented regularly on political events in radio broadcasts for the American Broadcasting Co.



TARGET—Police stand guard outside MPLA headquarters in Angola after the bombing.

MPLA Headquarters in Lisbon Is Bombed

LISBON, July 21 (AP).—A powerful bomb explosion gutted the headquarters here last night of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), a police official said.

The explosion, which ripped through the three-story structure in the center of the capital shortly before midnight, shook surrounding buildings and could

be heard nearly 10 miles away. No injuries were reported.

The offices of the MPLA had been closed since relations between Portugal and its former African colony were cut in May. The blast occurred several days

after the departure of an Angolan delegation that was here for informal talks aimed at re-establishing relations.

A major strain on the ties between Lisbon and Angola's Marxist government has been the presence in Portugal of about 800,000 refugees who fled Angola during the civil war that broke out shortly before its independence last November.

Police said they had no evidence linking the Angolan refugees with yesterday's bombing.

Niger Envoy Resigns

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI).—President Ford this week accepted the resignation of L. Douglas Heck as U.S. ambassador to Niger. The White House said the effective date of the resignation had not been determined and no successor had been chosen.

60 Newsmen in World Said Jailed or Missing

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 21 (Reuters).—Amnesty International said here yesterday that more than 60 journalists were in jail or had disappeared in a total of 20 countries as of last week.

The London-based organization, which seeks to aid political prisoners, said in a document circulated at a Unesco-sponsored conference that, among other countries, Indonesia had detained 21 journalists, India 7, the Soviet Union 6 and Yugoslavia 4.

Agriculture Aide Appointed in Russia

MOSCOW, July 21 (Reuters).—The Soviet government today announced the appointment of Lev Kuznetsov as a deputy agriculture minister.

His appointment, the second of a deputy minister in two months, follows a purge of the ministry as a result of last year's bad harvest.

But Denies Specific Accord

U.S. Confirms Discussions On Aid for Italy and Reds

WASHINGTON, July 21 (Reuters).—The United States, Britain, France and West Germany have held general discussions on whether to withhold loans from Italy if Communists enter its Cabinet, the State Department said today.

But department spokesman Robert Faneush denied there was any specific agreement among the four powers to withhold aid from Italy.

U.S. officials did not rule out, however, that an informal understanding or common consensus had been reached in the talks in Puerto Rico last month.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was quoted here on Saturday as having said the four countries agreed not to participate in a loan rescue operation for Italy if Communists were included in the Cabinet that is now being formed.

Mr. Faneush denied other reports that said the four countries had agreed on a formal participation at the substate level in Italy.

The United States has long opposed any Communist participation in the Italian government on the grounds that it would undermine NATO.

U.S. officials noted that West Germany, Britain and France had all denied the position attributed to Mr. Schmidt by reports.

Russia Condemns Policy
MOSCOW, July 21 (UPI).—Soviet Union today branded "flagrant violation" of Helsinki agreement the report of understanding between the United States, West Germany, France and Britain to deny loans to Italy if Communists join its next Cabinet.

Italian Urge to Smoke at Movies Is Less Than Burning Sensation

ROME, July 21 (WP).—During the customary break halfway through the film, the crowd surged into the lobby of the cinema to light up.

The pause lasted only a few minutes, but the docility with which the audience filed back to their seats was strong evidence that Italians have accepted with surprisingly good grace a new law that bans smoking in almost all public places.

On June 2, a government decree made effective a November 1975 law that bans smoking in theaters, cinemas, hospitals, school rooms, waiting rooms in train, bus and air terminals, museums, dance halls, nightclubs, libraries and art galleries, with exemption tied to strict regulations for ventilation and air-conditioning systems.

Despite considerable publicity for the law, however, government officials and cinema managers were pessimistic. Italians are well known for flagrant disregard of regulations—taxes and traffic lights, for example—of which they do not approve.

In tea rooms and restaurants, which have been exempted from the law reportedly because of owner pressure, the situation was less acute. And in many theaters and most hospitals, waiting rooms and museums the prohibition already existed. "The major difference now is that we can fine transgressors, whereas before we were helpless," a Ministry of Health official said.

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News Analysis

U.S. Weapons Move in Africa
as Debatable Value to Allies

By David B. Ottaway

DIS ABABA, July 21 (WP).—The United States is moving its arms race in black Africa to provide more than 10 million worth of weaponry to three countries with hostile neighbors.

The announced purpose of the African policy based primarily on the sale of arms is to counter the expanding influence of the Soviet Union in the wake of the Angolan civil war.

There is a serious risk that the United States may soon be involved again in an indirect confrontation with the Soviet Union, this time in the horn of Africa over the strategic importance of the Somali-Territory of the Ogaden and the issue of its return to its neighbors.

At Somalia, but of still unimpaired importance to U.S. interests.

Moreover, there is a deep rift in relations between the United States and its main ally in the eastern horn of Africa, Ethiopia, which is striving to establish its credibility with the East.

Washington has committed itself to re-equipping the Ethiopian Air Force and Army, whose U.S. equipment was largely obsolete or fast becoming unusable because of age.

The exact cost of the under-taking remains unclear, but the military foreign aid presentation to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in mid-May showed a total Ethiopian outlay, with only a minimum of grant aid, of \$175 million for the 27-month period ending September, 1977. However, some Ethiopian sources suggest that the amount is closer to \$200 million.

Remains Far Behind

Even so, Ethiopia will still be no match on the ground for Somalia in tank and armored-vehicle strength, although it may come close in the air if Somalia does not receive more M-21 Soviet fighters. In addition, Ethiopia remains far behind in matching Somalia's ground-to-air missile defense system.

By being the main arms supplier to Ethiopia, the United States may also find itself involved in the Somali-Ethiopian imbroglio over the French territory of the Afaar and Issas if a war begins. The United States might be locked in another indirect confrontation with the Soviet Union where the image of both super powers would again be at stake, as in Angola.

The French territory, scheduled to gain independence early next year, is regarded as vital to Ethiopia, which is convinced that Somalia intends to annex it, probably by arranging a vote for federation from inside.

The main Western interest in the territory is that it has an excellent port in Djibouti capable of docking aircraft carriers and located on the strategic Bab el Mandeb Straits at the southern end of the Red Sea.

But views differ widely among Western military strategists as to its importance to the West.

Rebels Hit 2 Cars
In North Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 21 (AP).—Black nationalist guerrillas have rained two cars with machine-gun fire in ambushes on the main road between South Africa and the Victoria Falls, security chiefs announced today.

A white motorist was seriously injured in one of the attacks. Another man and his 9-month-old son were slightly injured in a shooting on a second car, the security chiefs said.

The ambushes were the first signs that Soviet-armed black guerrillas are operating in northern Matabeleland in the north-west of Rhodesia.



SPAIN PROTEST—Citizens of Lerida, in northern Spain, dumped tons of produce in the local marketplace and burned it to show discontent with high food prices.

Minority in a Minority

The Dilemma of White Moderates in Rhodesia

By Bernard Weinraub

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 21 (NYT).—In a sprawling white-brick home in a southern suburb of Salisbury, a pregnant woman sat at dinner idly picking over her food.

"I could leave tomorrow, I could just pack up and leave," she said, staring at her husband, a local businessman and prominent moderate here. "I want to have the baby and get out. I really do."

He looked at her and said evenly: "We just built this house. Where on earth can we go? England? South Africa? Look, what can we do?"

"What we can do is leave," she said. "Look, I'm just frightened. I'm scared."

It is an anxious and melancholy time for white moderates in Rhodesia, a minority within a minority, a restless group that seeks, almost poignantly, to face the future with a tenuous optimism.

"We've got to be optimistic, there's no other way, but honestly there seems so little future, and one can't see ahead," said Tim Gibbs, a 37-year-old farmer who heads the moderate Rhodesia party, the main white opposition to Prime Minister Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front.

"In my own family," he went on, "the three most highly qualified members have left—an insurance broker in London, a civil engineer in Tehran and a relative with a degree in agriculture who works in Vancouver. This is the real threat—the young people, the moderates, are leaving. It's the uncertainty more than anything else."

Although the key figure in the Rhodesian drama remains Mr. Smith—who insists that black majority rule is out of the question—a vocal and somewhat nervous set of white groups has emerged to counter the Prime Minister, to offer alternatives, to seek eventual black majority rule, to exact, lonely, often frustrating rules.

Virtually all the white moderates are middle-class or wealthy. Many are young people whose parents or grandparents came here from England and Scotland.

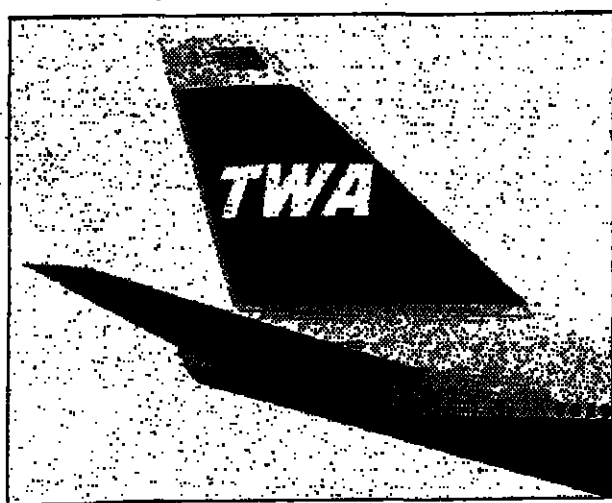
Plow Championships
Shunned by Africans

SKARA, Sweden, July 21 (AP).—African nations have boycotted the World Plowing Championships because they consider the organization too conservative and too dominated by the British, the Swedish chairman of the technical committee has said.

Eighteen nations will participate in the event to be held Sept. 23-25, including Canada, United States, Australia and New Zealand.

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Barriers Slowly Eroded

Irish Catholic Church Found Losing Influence

By Peter I. Kilborn

DUBLIN, July 21 (NYT).—Ireland's powerful Roman Catholic Church, in sometimes striking and sometimes subtle ways, is losing its grip on how the Irish manage their family lives and govern their impoverished agrarian republic.

Catholicism is stronger here than anywhere outside the Vatican itself. Ninety-five per cent of the Irish are baptized members of the Catholic Church, and 90 per cent of all Irish Catholics go to mass at least once a week. Each town with barely more than 1,000 inhabitants has its priest, its church, and its church-controlled school.

Nevertheless, the anti-clerical currents of the open society that inundated most Western countries years ago have begun to seep through Ireland's once-impenetrable barriers of religion and tradition.

More and more, the Irish privately violate the Catholic morality they profess. And for the first time in the 54 years of independence, government leaders are challenging the close relationship of the church and the state.

Self-Image Questioned

"Ireland at the moment is going through a powerful re-assessment of its national identity," said Bishop Cahal Daly of the Midlands Diocese of Ardagh and a leading thinker among the 32 bishops who rule the church. "The whole of our self-image has come to be called into question."

Behind the soul-searching is fear. There is fear that the terrorism in the Protestant-dominated British province of Northern Ireland, a terrorism drifting southward to recent hotel bombings and the kidnapping of a leading businessman last year, will overwhelm the Irish Republic unless the close identification of the state with the church can somehow be severed.

There is fear as well that the Irish economy is going from bad to unbearable. By some important criteria, the country is little better off today than the poorest nations of southern Europe.

Unemployment, the severest in Europe, keeps growing. The state's success in attracting multinational companies, often with generous tax concessions, has been washed out by the failures of other industries. Emigration, the traditional solution to unemployment and overpopulation, has stalled for the first time in memory, and Ireland is now facing a population boom.

Reformers, both outside and inside the church, argue that the decline will not stop until the country's birth rate is brought into balance with the jobs available. That will not happen, they say, until the church degrades large families.

Officially, Ireland is independent of the church. Its currency, its buildings, its legislative proceedings, for example, have no religious symbols. Three years ago, Ireland excised a clause from its Constitution recognizing the "special position" of the church "as the guardian of the faith professed by a majority of the citizens."

And yet, the church and its influence are everywhere. Statues of the Virgin Mary overlook roads entering many villages. In an otherwise secular variety store in Longford, the town where Bishop Daly resides, the only souvenirs available are religious, mostly plastic virgins and plastic priests encased in plastic globes.

Primary schools are state-owned but largely run by the church. Secondary schools are church-owned and controlled but largely state-financed. A few books, magazines and movies are banned. You cannot buy Playboy in Ireland or see "Last Tango in Paris."

Only 7.5 per cent of married women work. They are meant, instead, to stay home rearing the children, who grow up to find that they cannot get jobs.

Legislators, except for those from the country's few liberal cosmopolitan constituencies, risk political oblivion if they act against the guidance offered from the pulpit.

Still, church control is ebbing. While the sale of contraceptives is forbidden, doctors can prescribe pills provided they're called "cycle regulators." Family planning clinics cannot sell contraceptives, but they can give them away, then solicit a "contribution."

Divorce and remarriage are banned. But by bending church and state law and by taking a trip to Britain, some Irish nationals have been able to divorce, remarry and return to the country. Irish women go to Britain for abortions.

"The main harm," said Conor Cruise O'Brien, the minister for posts and telegraphs and a self-described agnostic, "is not that the church is tyrannical and overbearing, but that people tend to give lip service to things they don't believe in very much."

The church itself is showing signs of internal weakness. It has become harder to recruit priests to run the churches and to teach in the schools. In Dublin, the church receives one marriage annulment application a day; so it is now asking couples to wait three months before marrying.

The church-state debate has gone on for years, and in some areas church influence has receded. But the fundamental relationship between church and state remains unchanged. The state helps the church enforce the church's moral codes.

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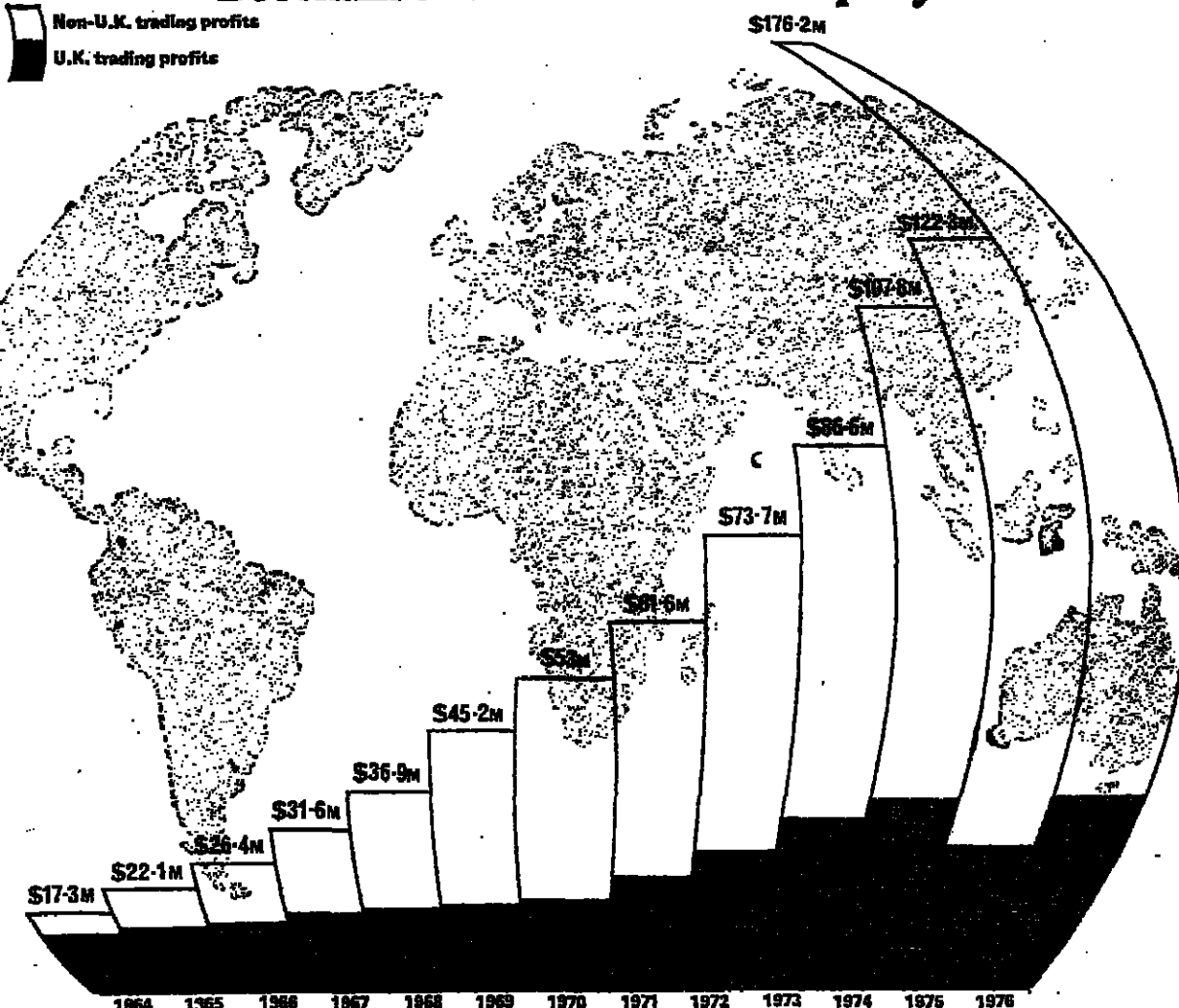
A global view of Beecham
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So what are the highlights of 1975/76?

- * World-wide sales: \$1,011.4 million. Up by \$232.4 million, or 29.8 per cent, on 1974/75.
- * Trading profit: \$196.2 million. Up by \$53.9 million, or 44.1 per cent, on 1974/75.
- * Pre-tax profit: \$162.8 million. Up by \$52.3 million, or 47.3 per cent, on 1974/75.

Beecham—An International Company



BEECHAM GROUP LIMITED, BRENTFORD, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND

Human and veterinary prescription medicines, toiletries, cosmetics, proprietary medicines, food and drink products, animal health and animal nutritional products, adhesives. Sales and profit figures have been converted from sterling at the rate of U.S. \$1.785 to £1.

Those Libyan Exports

Libya, of course, exports oil—in considerable quantities and at substantial profit. But that is not the only commodity that the land of vast deserts, the land of Col. Moamer Qadhafi, ships to the world at large. Terror is another export. Arms for assorted rebels, revolution for governments which Col. Qadhafi does not approve, multiscale assassinations and large-scale encouragement for those who fight against things as they are.

For it is not easy to pin down the causes which Libya actually endorses. A kind of Moslem holy war may be the core, but religious doctrine does not seem to bulk as large as political extremism in Col. Qadhafi's goals. Egypt and the Sudan, for example, have just made an agreement for mutual defense—and there can be little doubt that the defense is against Libya, which is accused by President Gaafar Numeiri of Sudan of an attempt to overthrow his regime.

Both Egypt and the Sudan are predominantly Moslem—Cairo has long been the center of Moslem theology; the Sudan, in a long and bloody struggle, put down opposition by Christian and animist tribes. Moreover, Saudi Arabia affirms its ties with Egypt and the Sudan, and its King Khalid is the descendant of leaders in a revival of austere religion that swept Arabia.

To be sure, those who preach jihads, or crusades, can be ruthless to those of their own faith who are less responsive to the call of a holy war. This was true among the Saudis and of el-Mahdi, who led the Sudanese uprising against Egypt toward the end of the last century. But Col. Qadhafi has also exported arms to Irish Catholics and his distinct preference, among Moslems, is for the politically radical, as in Lebanon.

In any case, Libya's influence has been widespread and disruptive. It is not a subject on which any country can afford to be complacent. When—and if—serious attention is paid to the issue of international terrorism, the role of Libya will have to be considered, as a training ground, arsenal and place of refuge for those who commit acts of terror.

Nevertheless, as the concord among Egypt, the Sudan and Saudi Arabia demonstrates, the most urgent problem posed by Libya confronts the Arab community and the Moslem world. Very few leaders there wish to see Islam reshaped in Col. Qadhafi's image; most fear the effects of his acts of intervention. And if there is to be stability in Islam—stability that would mean peace in many troubled areas of the world—the Libyan problem will have to be resolved or, at the very least, contained.

Lebanese Disintegration

Something about civil unrest in Lebanon has always seemed to bring out a distortion in Washington's perspective. The Marines dispatched by President Eisenhower in 1958 landed on the Beirut beaches, guns at the ready, to be greeted only by cheerful and eager hawkers of trinkets and soft drinks. President Ford grabbed for the headlines at an important moment of his primary election campaign last month by ordering an official evacuation, while in Beirut, relatively few resident Americans bothered to accept the departure facilities and went on fending for themselves.

"Why should we leave now, after sticking it out a whole year?" asked the wife of a professor at the American University of Beirut a few days ago. Another evacuation effort has been "canceled." Perhaps the most striking point is the tenacity and loyalty of so many resident Americans determined to remain to the end among their Lebanese friends.

The 110-year-old American University is even managing to function academically. Some 1,500 students from across the Arab world—just under half the normal enrollment—recently started their second-semester studies. No less than five different and hostile militia groups man positions and exchange gunfire around the university's campus; yet all seem willing, so far, to respect the neutrality of the college grounds. Ironies abound through Lebanon's death throes. Seeking security measures for a

proposed overland convoy of evacuees, U.S. authorities on the spot turned to the leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization—the one faction in the conflict which this country has never recognized. The closest safe haven for nervous Americans is Syria, long the most implacable enemy of U.S. peacemaking efforts on Israel's frontiers. And in southern Lebanon, where terrorist raids against Israeli border settlements once were nightly dangers, sick and hungry Lebanese refugees now line up patiently for treatment in field hospitals and supply depots assembled by the Israelis just inside their territory.

With Syrian armed forces in control of two-thirds of Lebanon, predominantly Christian rightist militias have been able to seize the offensive from their coastal enclaves. It is the strongly armed Palestinian forces, and their leftist Lebanese allies, who are now feeling the heaviest pressure of combat. Outsiders—France, the United States, the Soviet Union, the UN secretary-general, even the Arab League and various Arab countries individually—all have investigated whether they have any capabilities for meaningful intervention to end the fighting, and all seem to have concluded that they do not. Turn by its pent-up inter-communal hatreds and converted into a battlefield between its twin occupiers—Syria and the Palestinians—Lebanon would seem to be writing its own obituary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

The Landing on Mars

Cosmic vistas that at the same time exult, bewilder and humble the human mind are opened up by the perfect landing on Mars of the American Viking spacecraft, whose instruments are already transmitting pictures and data back to earth over 200 million miles away. Congratulations, indeed heartfelt homage, to America's completely unrivalled space technology, and to all those qualities of enterprise, vision, patriotic endeavor and organizing ability that made this triumph possible.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The inch-perfect landing on Mars is a stupendous achievement almost too marvelous for words. This peaceful mission in quest of knowledge is a stirring tribute to America in Bicentennial year. If the staggering inventiveness that went into Viking was turned to solving some of the pressing problems here on earth, what couldn't be achieved?

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

The definition on the first pictures beamed back to earth is fantastically good. All the delay and the rescheduling of possible locations for touchdown have been worth it.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

The Price of Gold

In the short term the first losers are those who stood to benefit from the International

Monetary Fund's trust fund, to be financed through the proceeds of the gold sales, namely developing countries in greatest financial need. It must be an open question whether the IMF can now proceed with the whole program of 18 auctions without totally defeating the object of the exercise.

The Americans and others who have successfully campaigned for the diminution of the role of gold in the international monetary system have been vindicated by events. For a variety of reasons, gold has shown a short-term price volatility which must somewhat have undermined its fundamental virtue as a stable medium of exchange. It is very doubtful, however, if even this experience will remove from men's minds an even greater distrust of man-made money.

—From the Times (London).

Russia, like South Africa, is in bad balance of payments trouble; and if nobody wants gold, Russia will find it difficult to repeat the huge purchases of grain from the West which have replaced poor harvests in recent years.

The United States, the main advocate of gold price auctions, may now wonder whether the International Monetary Fund should change its strategy. The fall in the gold price is certainly not going to make the standard of living of black South Africans any better, or help to abate racial violence.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

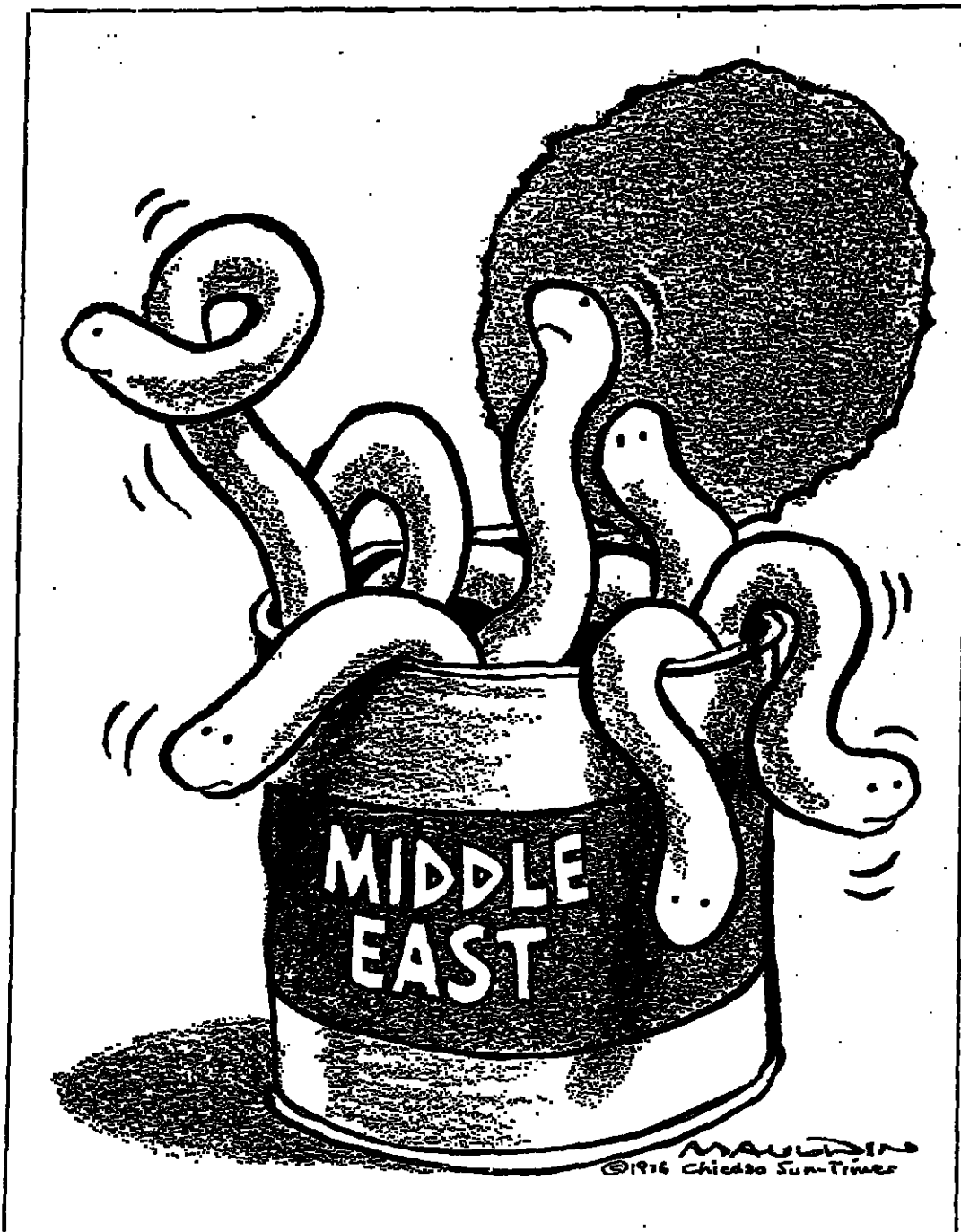
July 22, 1901

LONDON—Joseph Conrad, whose novel "The Inheritors" has just been published by Heinemann, is decidedly a personality. One wonders how a Polish sailor acquired such a beautiful linguistic style. He is full of admiration for the infinite variety and possibility of the English language, which he believes to be immeasurably superior to the French tongue.

Fifty Years Ago

July 22, 1926

LONDON—Said Lloyd George at the Crystal Palace: "The most horrible war is still to come unless youth refuses the idea that wars are part of the grim essence of civilization. During my lifetime there have been six great wars, including the greatest ever waged, and we have still not got away from the idea that, disagreeable as it may be, it is a part of the machinery of life."



Court Intrigue in Peking

By Victor Zorza

LONDON—An ancient court intrigue now being played out in Peking, with Mao pictured as the helpless captive of his courtiers, provides the latest addition to the Chinese political repertoire. The radicals are using the press to suggest that Mao's recent retirement from public functions represents an attempt by conservative officials to grab the reins of power from his hands.

In a historical article clearly intended as an allegory of the present, they denounce a conservative clique which 2,000 years ago used an emperor's illness "as a pretext to force him to abdicate." They recall another occasion when the king became a "figurehead." They wax indignant over the conservatives' claim that the central Palace Guard—synonymous with today's security police—remained "under the emperor's personal command." On the contrary, they explain, the emperor had lost control both of the army and the Palace Guard to his enemies.

How close are the parallels between then and now? The radicals have in recent years repeatedly exaggerated the strength of their adversaries, using historical polemics of this kind to warn the public of what might happen rather than to describe something that has already happened. But the line between the present and the future, between warning and description, has often been very thin. We know now that there have been several periods during which Mao was virtually powerless in the face of moderate officials who sought to restrain his radical leanings. It could be happening again—if it has not already happened.

Allegory and Analogy

The article appears in the English-language Peking Review, which often carries unattributed reprints from the Chinese press. The use of allegory and historical analogy, which reached its height in the Chinese press last year against Teng Hsiao-ping, who was then the country's chief administrator, has been largely abandoned since he was overthrown earlier this year. It was no longer necessary to disguise the target. This new recourse to double meanings suggests that they are aimed at some new target, which, to judge from other hints in the Peking press recently, could be none other than Teng's successor, Premier Huo Kuo-feng. But he is not alone, and although it has not been possible to identify the others, the article provides some of the necessary clues.

The article in the Peking Review objects to attempts by ancient "provincial governors"—the code word for today's first party secretaries in charge of the various provinces—to carve out for themselves independent kingdoms which could defy the central government. The "warlords" whom the article denounces have presented China with this kind of problem for 2,000 years—most recently during the cultural revolution, when first party secretaries defied Peking's more radical directives. The first secretaries usually also held the posts of military commanders in charge of their own provinces, or they enjoyed the close support of the military, who often looked askance at the radical antics. The Peking Review now suggests that this alliance between the party secretaries and the military has been revived in

order to rob the radicals of Mao's legacy.

The governors, it says, formed a clique of warlords and were supported by "haughty soldiers and fierce generals." They treated the troops as their private property, and they "turned a deaf ear to central government orders." The governors relied on the military forces they controlled to support each other and to oppose the government in the 3d century B.C., the article says. But this, again, is what happened several times during the cultural revolution, and what is happening to some extent today. Certainly the first party secretaries are trying to follow a more moderate policy now than the radicals demand, and seem to have the support of the military moderates in many—but not all—areas. The article denounces "the provincial governors who had entrenched themselves in their domains," obviously aiming at the province party secretaries who were ousted during the cultural revolution and have since returned to their posts.

Radical Fears

Then there were "the eunuchs"—originally the palace officials who guarded the emperor and in time became a close-knit political group which the article explains, took over the political, economic and military powers of the central government. The description fits "those in power in the party who take the capitalist road"—the unnamed "high officials" who are now being denounced in the Peking press every day for perverting Mao's policies. To increase their own power, the eunuchs then expanded the Palace Guard from the 2,000 men as originally authorized to 150,000, and thus came to hold the emperors "under their thumb." They manipulated the appointment and removal of ministers and "could even depose an emperor or install a new one"—which is what, with "imperial" Mao in mind, the article is about.

The radicals fear that an alliance made up of high officials in Peking, party secretaries in the provinces, and military commanders, could usurp Mao's authority and use it to establish a conservative Communist regime. The eunuchs "collected with the provincial governors," they note, and the central government lost control over the military. "Who was to command the troops?"

There was only one way to change the situation in which the country was carved up by warlords. And to insure national stability: "The central government must choose people who could be trusted to command the army."

Thus the three centers of opposition to the radicals are all identified and put in their place: the professionals who administer the country from Peking, the party bosses in the provinces and the more conservative military leaders who support them. The radicals were barely able to stand up to this powerful combination even with Mao's support. They now want to make it known that, even without Mao, they will not give up the fight, and that they can cause enough turmoil to put the outcome in doubt.

WASHINGTON—You are, no doubt, preparing to bake a cake and light a candle to celebrate the first birthday of the Helsinki agreement by which the United States ratified Soviet hegemony in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union committed itself to the freer movement of people and ideas. But first consider the burdensome life of the Soviet citizen.

Deep in the labyrinthine innards of the Soviet bureaucracy lurk censors whose service to socialism consists of sanitizing Western novels. The study by Westerners of the patterns of censorship is jokingly referred to as "simplology." Now an Israeli sociologist, writing in the British journal Encounter, has compiled a list of 17 "improvements" that Soviet censors have administered to Ernest Hemingway's "For Whom the Bell Tolls."

A few examples will suffice to show the level at which the Soviet government's mind operates. In the Hemingway paragraphs given here, the portions censored in the Soviet Union are italicized.

"They were Communists and they were disciplinarians. The discipline that they would enforce would make good troops. He was a true fanatic and had the complete Spanish lack of respect for life. In few crises

both the hijacking and the Israeli raid are equally reprehensible and equally terroristic.

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Lebanese Disaster

Should we call it a modern civilization, after watching the biggest disaster in Lebanon where our brothers are engaged in killing each other while all key heads of state are looking at this catastrophe like a comedy?

They are very fond of accusing the ill-fated terrorists but they do not put forth any effort to solve the deep root cause: The Palestinian tragedy and their identity.

World leaders must learn the Chinese adage: "It is better to light a candle than to insult the obscurity."

JEAN-CLAUDE ALAIN.

Geneva.

The Realignment In Southeast Asia

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON.—During the period of dissent against the war in Vietnam, critics of U.S. intervention often argued that if the United States had left Ho Chi Minh alone, he would have become the Tito of Southeast Asia and therefore no threat.

Today, although President Ho is gone, his heirs appear to be fulfilling that prophecy, at least at first glance. They are resolutely combating their own divided nation, silencing opposition and building a socialist state. They began last week to get onto good terms with their neighbors in that balkanized region by establishing diplomatic relations with the Philippines and Thailand and they are trying to keep the major powers at arm's length.

But the parallel between Vietnam and Yugoslavia can't be carried too far. The historical bad blood between the Vietnamese and Cambodians has reappeared and some American analysts believe that the Vietnamese will be aggressive, one way or another, against other Southeast Asian nations, despite the current diplomatic move. At the same time, Vietnam has a common border with a major power, China, while Yugoslavia has the luxury of geographic distance between itself and the Soviet Union. Like it or not, the Vietnamese are caught up in a delicate balancing act between the Chinese and the Russians.

Important Force
A united Vietnam has become an important force in Southeast Asia. "The minute Saigon fell," said a Washington analyst, "it was clear that North Vietnam constituted the strongest military power on mainland Southeast Asia." The formal reunification earlier this month and the absorption of the South by the North would seem to reinforce that view.

In Indochina, Vietnam dominates Laos and has military forces both in the north and in the southern panhandle. But Hanoi's relations with the Khmer Rouge regime in Phnom Penh are merely correct—or sometimes unfriendly—as when there were border clashes a year ago. Hanoi's attitude toward the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, comprising Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines, was hostile until the tactical shift last week. The Vietnamese contended that ASEAN was a thinly veiled carryover from the colonial days—"ASEAN, son of SEATO," the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization assembled by the United States during the cold war.

But last week, Hanoi's deputy foreign minister, Phan Hien, led a goodwill mission to Manila. A Thai delegation reportedly will visit Hanoi next month to discuss improving relations.

The reaction in Washington

was skeptical. "It's hard for us to believe that Hanoi at some point won't begin flexing its muscles again," said a specialist on Southeast Asia. "It's just too strong, too dynamic." He contended that "the North will have some problems digesting the South—there's a different way of life there. But that's not going to prevent them from turning outward in two or three years. They need to expend energy. They need to be through tough diplomacy or subversion, that's hard to say."

U.S. Fading

Among the major powers involved in Southeast Asia, the influence of the United States continues to wane. Washington has no diplomatic relations with Hanoi but the U.S. Embassy in Laos provides an easy contact point. U.S. forces are now out of Thailand, with only a small, mainly civilian presence remaining. U.S. officials are locked in negotiations with the Philippine government over the future of the Subic Bay naval base and Clark Air Force Base there. The communiqué issued after the Vietnamese-Philippine meetings last week said that Manila would restrict the use of those bases.

That leaves the struggle largely to the Soviet Union and China, with the Russians seeming to have an edge at the moment. But the Vietnamese will depend on Moscow to ward off the age-old effort of the Chinese to dominate them, have shown few signs that they are willing to permit a Soviet military presence there. There has long been speculation in Asia that the Russians coveted a naval base at Cam Ranh Bay, which would so outrage the Chinese, in the view of analysts in Washington and in Asia, that the Vietnamese are not likely to risk it.

Correct but Cool

China's relations with Vietnam seem correct but cool. Beyond the historic antagonisms, and Hanoi's alliance with Peking's rivals in Moscow, the Chinese and Vietnamese are quarreling over two small clusters of islands in the South China Sea because of may be underneath them.

Elsewhere in Southeast Asia, China seems to have influence in Thailand, with which relations were established a year ago, and in Cambodia. But the Chinese are suspect in Indonesia and in Singapore, even though both seem to be inching toward diplomatic relations with Peking. The Philippines may be a standoff, the Chinese having opened diplomatic relations a year ago and the Russians last month.

From the Southeast Asian point of view, according to an informed Washington observer, they are moderating their relations in light of the war in Vietnam after the war in Vietnam.

For Which the Bell Tolls

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—You are, no doubt, preparing to bake a cake and light a candle to celebrate the first birthday of the Helsinki agreement by which the United States ratified Soviet hegemony in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union committed itself to the freer movement of people and ideas. But first consider the burdensome life of the Soviet citizen.

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DANCE IN LONDON

Graham and Fonteyn in Unexpected Roles

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, July 21 (REUTERS).—The two doyennes of the world of dance appeared here this week on successive nights, in unfamiliar roles and in unexpected surroundings.

Martha Graham, the high priestess of American "contemporary" dance, brought her company to Covent Garden on Monday and exerted her personality just as powerfully as a speaker as she once did as a dancer.

Last night, Dame Margot Fonteyn, the most loved of all classical ballerinas, arrived at the Palladium, the world-famous music hall, to save the Australian Ballet's "Merry Widow" from box-office disaster and to show what a great artist she still is.

Miss Graham began her fascinating 20-minute introduction by expressing some alarm at invading such a "sacred" home of tradition as Covent Garden. She need not have worried: She and her style of dancing are fully accepted parts of the establishment now, as was shown by the warm welcome of a gala audience led by Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, Princess Alexandra and Anne Armstrong, the U.S. ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

The Graham repertoire can no longer be called avant-garde: "Diversion of Angels," the most recent work at the gala, is nearly 30 years old. All the program, called "In the American Grain" because Miss Graham does not like the word "American," was entirely accessible. And the company, smaller than the one which appeared in New York in December and missing two of its principal men, is technically very strong, though perhaps not so strong in dramatic personalities.

It is led by two appealing and talented Japanese women, Yuriko Kikura and Takako Asakawa, both of whom will be seen in Graham's role of Clytemnestra next week. On Monday Miss Kikura was the charming, fleet-footed, light-weight bride in "Appalachian Spring," a classic which contrasts the joy of young love with the repressive atmosphere generated by a revivalist preacher and his naive followers. Peter

Sparling was a suitably rigid and disapproving preacher, though naturally without the compelling intensity which Nureyev recently brought to the role in New York. Tim Wengert, the company's leading man, had the weight and sincerity for the virile bridegroom and the lightness and agility for the jumps and rapid steps of the dance. He danced gloriously too in the abstract and exhilarating "Diversion of Angels," in which Miss Asakawa was partnered by a new and talented young dancer, Eric Newton. Her long-held balances, at an angle of 45 degrees to the ground, and her effortless falls and lifts were object lessons in Graham style, and reminders of the influence it has had on such apparently diverse choreographers as Paul Taylor and Jerome Robbins.

The company seemed completely at home on the large stage, the lighting, as usual with Graham, was superb, and Isamu Naguchi's sparse but effective set for "Appalachian Spring" has never been seen to better advantage. Appetites were whetted for the rest of the two-week season. Miss Graham is in no danger of meeting the hostility of the past, nor the apathy which she said she fears even more. She has successfully overcome the difficult problem, to which she referred, of giving up dancing. Fonteyn, on the other hand, is still postponing it. Judging from her performance last night, she need not face it for a long time yet.

When I wrote about "The Merry Widow" (REUTERS, July 10-11), I said that Fonteyn must have been superb in New York. I had no idea how superb nor that she would suddenly turn up to repeat her success here. She provides this lavish production with the

ARTS AGENDA

To commemorate the 400th anniversary of Titian's death on Aug. 27, 1976, the National Gallery in London has scheduled a number of events, including an exhibition of his portraits and a reading of the Hugo von Hofmannsthal play, "The Death of Titian," including 10 oils, six of which have been lent by private collectors (among them Elizabeth II), will be on view to Aug. 31. The Hofmannsthal play will be read on Aug. 27 at 4 p.m. A book, "Titian as Portraitist," by Cecil Gould, is also being published by the gallery. Mr. Gould lectures on the portraits July 29 at 1 p.m.

Among the upcoming exhibitions at the National Gallery is "Art in 17th-Century Holland" (Sept. 20 to Dec. 12), the first major loan exhibition of Dutch art to be seen in London for many years. While the show will concentrate on painting, it will also include examples of the decorative arts. Among the artists to be represented: Frans Hals, Rembrandt, Jan Steen, Jacob van Ruisdael and Albert Cuyp.



Margot Fonteyn
... "The Merry Widow."

focus it needs, riveting attention from her first glamorous entry to her final rapturous waltz. The ballet looks as if it were expressly made for her and she acts and dances as if born to play the widow. Her face registers humor, tenderness, anger and pride in quick succession, and in a few seconds she can suggest a whole host of memories. She throws herself into the dances with immense enthusiasm and joie de vivre. The final moments, when her grief turns through incredulity to joy at Danilo's return, are intensely moving. And she stimulates John Meehan, with some appropriate new gray in his hair, to act a much more credible rousé, while his dancing also takes on an extra edge of excitement.

This is now one of the best escapade entertainments in town, and Fonteyn's is a performance to treasure forever.

(Fonteyn dances July 22, 23 and 24 (matinee) and dates to be announced next week: "The Merry Widow" and the Martha Graham season continue till July 31.)

Issue Tackled Anew

Mathematics and Sex—
What Is the Relationship?

By David Vidal

NEW YORK (REUTERS).—What is the relationship between mathematics and sex? Why is there a lower enrollment and a higher attrition rate for female mathematics students? Are men better than women in mathematics, and if so, why?

For years, the topic of sex differences in mathematical performance has fascinated researchers. The literature on the subject is enormous.

Now a 30-page study by Prof. John Ernest of the University of California at Santa Barbara has again tackled the issue, and concluded that societal rather than genetic factors more adequately explain the differences in mathematical achievement between men and women.

The study, entitled "Mathematics and Sex," says that sex differences are the result of more subtle and not so subtle forces, restrictions, stereotypes, sex roles, parental-teacher relationships, group attitudes, and other cultural and psychological constraints which we haven't begun to fully understand.

"Our studies confirm the hypothesis of the sociologist Lucy Sells that mathematics is a 'critical filter' tending to eliminate women from many fields, from chemistry, physics and engineering to architecture and medicine. This conclusion lends greater import and urgency to this study."

Liking Subject

From a sample of 1,324 questionnaires distributed near the end of 1975 among students in grades 2 through 12 in Southern California, the researchers found, unexpectedly, that in terms of

liking the subject, mathematics was the only subject that exhibited no sex differences at the elementary and secondary levels.

However, the farther along students proceed in school, the firmer there seem to emerge sexual stereotypes that establish mathematics as a male domain. In a sharp contrast with the fairly even parental assistance boys and girls get in English, the study found that, beginning in the sixth grade, the father becomes the "authority" on mathematics and continues this role through high school.

By the time they reach high school, a sample of 506 students in the top four grades concluded, 32 per cent of the male and female students felt that boys did better in mathematics. Slightly more than half replied that there was "no difference."

Cumulative Effect

The cumulative effect of years of being taught that the subject was "unfeminine" was reflected among mathematics majors in the classes of 1972 and 1973 at the University of California at Santa Barbara, where women got less than half as many degrees as men. This proved true even though 70 women and 63 men entered the class of 1972 intending to major in mathematics. By graduation time, attrition had reduced the number of women to 20, while the men fell to only 48.

All-female mathematics classes have been experimented with at the University of Missouri at Kansas City, and a "math anxiety clinic" was set up at Wesleyan University in two approaches that the study said might prove useful in making the subject less forbidding to women.

French Take to Making
Their Wine 'Naturally'

By Jon Winroth

COGNAC, France (REUTERS).—Organic produce is a growing trend in France, but the French have added a new wrinkle to the organic movement: organic wine. It is no longer exceptional to find bottles of French wine with labels stating that their contents are *vins biologiques*, as the French term goes.

The labels usually say that the wine was produced organically and that no synthetic pesticides have been used. Many of these growers go so far as to swear (verbally, not in writing) that they never add sugar to their wine, nor even resort to sulfur dioxide (SO₂) for stabilization and preservation. Nonsense.

You have to take the grower's word for it because no legislation governs the use of the term *biologique* (organic) in France. Capitalization (adding sugar) is perfectly legal within limits, provided the proper declaration has been made, but in fact it is chemically impossible to prove whether a wine has had sugar added to stabilize it or not a few hours after it has been done.

And every grower, when pushed by the question of using SO₂, says he doesn't add any but burns sulfur wick in his barrels before filling them with wine. The product of burning sulfur is SO₂.

To the Romans
Burning sulfur inside wine containers goes back at least as far as the Roman times. Probably the Greeks and the Egyptians before them did it, but there is no proof of this. However, it is impossible to make good wine without SO₂, the natural end result of fermenting grape juice is vinegar, not wine. Man must intervene to stop the process while it is still in the wine stage and this requires something to kill aerobic bacteria which turn wine into vinegar.

The insufficient use of SO₂, however obtained, is why so many wines used to be *piques*, sour. It is a rare phenomenon today when the need for SO₂ can be readily calculated and it may be added at any time by liquid addition.

So much for the negative side of the claims made for organic wine. Does it taste different from the wine made by normal methods? If—and the ifs are many—organic farming is essentially healthy rather than creative, the healthy well-tended plant will develop maladies. Most pests will be destroyed by ladybugs if or no pesticides are used. Organic compost replaces chemical fertilizers. If used correctly it brings in a small crop of healthy grapes highly resistant to rot.

But the crop is small and it is to be any profit, the

price of the wine will be relatively high. As the yield has remained low, within legal limits, there is little or no need to add beet sugar for the grapes contain sufficient natural sugar to give a good alcohol content. And then the use of SO₂ is kept to a minimum. The result is good, very clean-tasting wine which will retain its full qualities after a few years. This also affects price.

Today's Vineyards

Most of today's vineyards are pushed to produce a maximum quantity of fast-developing wine that may be drunk only a few months after the harvest. This requires intensive fertilization, heavy chaptalization and a good dose of SO₂. That is why so many wines today are unbalanced, superficially smooth but acid in the aftertaste, and rarely keep for more than a year or two.

Organic winegrower Pierre Guillot has been making *vins biologiques* since 1964 in the Maconnais. You can drink his wines all day and never develop an acid stomach or a headache. But they are not very impressive two or three years old. They begin to develop only after five years or so but then they are magnificent red Pinot Noirs or white Chardonnays. He even makes a good sparkling rose; most such wines are abominations.

In fact, what you are drinking from his vineyards must resemble good wine before phylloxera and other diseases introduced with imported American vines nearly destroyed French wine making. Ever since that period the curative use of chemicals has grown in arithmetical progression.

Quality Product

But wine is, or should be, a quality product and yield per acre is not the ultimate aim. Unfortunately, this makes for expensive wine. Mr. Guillot sells his Maconnais for about twice the going rate, yet he sells it all and easily. Everything is sold directly to the consumer. By now he has a large clientele that comes back regularly and he picks up more from passing summer tourists. When he runs out, he runs out and he doesn't try to increase the size of his crop to meet growing demand.

Thus organic wine can be excellent, but you must be patient and be willing to pay more. Because of this, it is unlikely to become the wave of the future except as a luxury. Furthermore, you can't tell what you're getting until you've tried it because no laws control the use of the term *biologique*. One man's organic wine is another man's poison, but the idea seems worth pursuing and codifying.

Pierre Guillot et Fils, Domaine des Vignes du Maynes, 71 Cru-sille-en-Maconnais.

After a
difficult year:
confidence
at Hoechst

"The figures for the first quarter of 1976 had already shown that we are recovering from the setbacks sustained in 1975. This satisfactory development has continued in April and May."



With these words Professor Dr. Sammet, Chairman of the Board of Management of Hoechst, introduced his report on the 1975 financial year to around 1,300 shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

Extracts from the speech of
Professor Dr. Sammet on
15th June 1976 to the shareholders

"The lively demand (in the first five months of 1976) has resulted in an improvement in our capacity utilization and thus to a considerable reduction in costs. We can hope, therefore, that 1976 will be appreciably better than 1975. This should, however, not obscure the fact that at present we are simply on the way back to where we once were. The year 1975 cannot just be overlooked as a result. In the past 12 months we have experienced a considerable fall in demand that has in particular affected our exports from the Federal Republic. This is not due to the fact that our performance was poor in comparison with other countries. The high standard of our technology and the

efficiency of our production — to which the high working morale of our employees made a considerable contribution — has been maintained. The efficiency of our sales organization and the technical service offered to our customers continue to enjoy great esteem. This applied also during the past year. One of the reasons is that in comparison with other countries we have lost ground in respect of costs. Unit labour costs in the Federal Republic of Germany are unfortunately among the highest."

On the subject of capital expenditure

"During the past year the level of capital expenditure at Hoechst was again high. Of the DM 1.89 billion expended on tangible fixed assets, DM 732 million was accounted for by projects abroad. These figures confirm our trust in the future of the chemical industry and our confidence in being able to take advantage of these opportunities, both at home and abroad. We intend in the future, too, to maintain our policy of serving the markets abroad primarily from production plants in those countries. This reduces our dependence on exports and the export risk incurred by the works in the Federal Republic of Germany."

On the subject of research

"In the past year our worldwide expenditure on research and development amounted to DM 930 million. A large part of our research and development work consists in the patient daily work on small improvements, on details that are taken for granted, but which on closer scrutiny are by no means so matter-of-course. Over one third of our total research costs is accounted for by the pharmaceuticals division. Here, too, it can be said that a large part of the research expenditure is on tasks that are generally taken for granted. The effectiveness and safety of pharmaceuticals are a prime necessity, but they call for a high level of expenditure. It is not sufficient to synthesize or isolate a substance and establish its

Group Balance Sheet at 31st December 1975 (abridged version) *					
Assets	DM million	%	Liabilities	DM million	%
Tangible and intangible fixed assets	8,148	40	Shareholders' equity	1,178	26
Balance resulting from consolidation	420	2	Long-term liabilities	8,493	42
Investments	913	3			
Fixed assets and investments	8,179	45	Long-term capital employed	13,669	68
Current assets	4,934	24	Accounts payable, trade	1,810	8
Receivables and other	4,937	24	Short-term liabilities due to banks	1,287	6
Liquid assets	1,274	7	Macellaneous liabilities	2,910	14
Current assets	11,145	55	Unappropriated retained earnings of Hoechst AG	238	1
Balance sheet total	20,324	100	Short-term liabilities	6,655	32
			Balance sheet total	20,324	100

* The financial statements have been certified by the auditors. For 1975 a dividend of DM 7.- is being paid on each old share and a dividend of DM 3.50 on each new share.

Hoechst Group		1975		1974		1st quarter 1976		Quarterly average		Change vs. 1975 quarterly average %	
		DM million				1st quarter 1976		1st quarter 1975			
						DM million					
Group sales		20,776	20,201								
of which abroad		14,082	12,947								
Expenditure on fixed assets		1,892	1,882								
of which abroad		732	735								
Depreciation of fixed assets		1,221	1,258								
Profit before taxes		927	1,751								
Profit after taxes		291	941								
(Net income for the year)											
Personnel expenses		5,961	5,330								

efficacy as a medicinal preparation, it takes six to ten years before it can be placed at the disposal of the doctor. This represents a high commitment and considerable risk."

On the subject of training

"Youth unemployment is an especially sad story. Particularly when we remember the detrimental effect this has on young people, we must do our utmost to avoid it. We feel that we have a responsibility to contribute to the solving of this problem. In the past fifteen years, 15,000 apprentices have completed their training at Hoechst — a figure considerably in excess of the Company's own requirements. At the same time our training facilities have been appreciably expanded. In 1975 Hoechst offered a training place to 4,500 young people."

On the subject of the dividend

"In spite of all the uncertainty that unfortunately exists as to whether the upward trend will continue, we are confident that as regards earnings 1976 will be a better year. In our dividend policy we shall then adapt to this situation, just as we have necessarily had to do now in lowering the dividend."

Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft,
D-6230 Frankfurt (M) 80

Hoechst



Believe/Not?

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NYSE Nationwide Trading, July 20—Closing Prices

1976	Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Close	Change
224	AMP Ind	17	16 1/2	16 3/4	+1/4
174	AMP Ind	17	16 1/2	16 3/4	+1/4
174	AMP Ind	17	16 1/2	16 3/4	+1/4
174	AMP Ind	17	16 1/2	16 3/4	+1/4
174	AMP Ind	17	16 1/2	16 3/4	+1/4
174	AMP Ind	17	16 1/2	16 3/4	+1/4
174	AMP Ind	17	16 1/2	16 3/4	+1/4
174	AMP Ind	17	16 1/2	16 3/4	+1/4
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174	AMP Ind	17	16 1/2	16 3/4	+1/4
174	AMP Ind	17	16 1/2	16 3/4	+1/4
174	AMP Ind	17	16 1/2	16 3/4	+1/4
174	AMP Ind	17	16 1/2	16 3/4	+1/4
174	AMP Ind	17	16 1/2	16 3/4	+1/4
174	AMP Ind	17	16 1/2	16 3/4	+1/4
174	AMP Ind	17	16 1/2	16 3/4	+1/4

How to identify the leading U.S. government securities firm

Test #1

Does the firm have enough stature to work with the Fed, the Treasury, and U.S. Government agencies?

Merrill Lynch Government Securities has played a leading role in developing and supporting many agency securities. Examples include GNMA Pass-Throughs, FNMA's, Federal Home Loan Bank bonds, and securities of The Farm Credit Banks.

Test #4

Does it make firm bids in good markets and bad?

In a month that included a good market (April, 1976), Merrill Lynch Government Securities had an average daily volume of \$1.5 billion. Even when things got tough (May, 1976), the figure was still impressive—\$1.2 billion.

Test #2

Is the firm competitive enough to have an average trading volume of \$1 billion a day?

In 1975 Merrill Lynch Government Securities averaged a billion dollars a day in trading. Total volume for the year amounted to \$246 billion. On 4 days, trading actually exceeded \$2 billion.

Test #3

Does the firm offer direct access to primary money markets on a worldwide basis?

Merrill Lynch Government Securities deals with thousands of companies and institutions throughout the world. Not just those in or near major financial centers.

Test #5

Does the firm have a distribution system that reaches out to Main Street, as well as Wall Street?

Merrill Lynch Government Securities has trained 175 Account Executives of Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith Inc., another member of the Merrill Lynch family of companies. Located in 60 Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith Inc. offices throughout the world, these Account Executives apply their special expertise to all kinds of government securities and related instruments.

The leading firm should do all these things. Not just a few. This firm does.

Merrill Lynch Government Securities Inc.

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, July 20, 1976

Stock	High	Low	Last	Change
100 Ryco	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2	+1/4
100 Ryco	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2	+1/4
100 Ryco	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2	+1/4
100 Ryco	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2	+1/4
100 Ryco	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2	+1/4

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1,000	+10
Frankfurt	1,000	+10
London	1,000	+10
Paris	1,000	+10
Zurich	1,000	+10

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, July 20, 1976

Stock	High	Low	Last	Change
100 Ryco	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2	+1/4
100 Ryco	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2	+1/4
100 Ryco	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2	+1/4
100 Ryco	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2	+1/4
100 Ryco	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2	+1/4

7 U.S. Cities Get Transport Funds

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Seven major cities will share \$240 million in mass transportation grants announced today by Transportation Secretary William Coleman Jr.

The grants from the Urban Mass Transportation Administration will go to New York City, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, San Francisco, Seattle and the District of Columbia.

Mr. Coleman said at a news conference that the money would be used for new projects as well as continued financing of mass transit programs already underway. The largest grant went to Baltimore—\$100 million for continuing construction of a rapid transit line. Baltimore also received \$11 million to help pay operating costs of its bus system.

Strike in California Imperils Ripe Crops

PALM ALTO, Calif., July 21 (AP)—Thousands of California cannery workers struck yesterday on the eve of the summer harvest, imperiling tons of fruit and vegetables ready for picking.

James Scarce, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, summoned food processors and the leaders of striking Teamsters to a meeting yesterday in Washington. He urged workers to return to their jobs, but the union leaders refused to comply.

Currency Rates

July 21, 1976

Currency	Rate
1 U.S. Dollar	1.00
1 British Pound	2.93
1 Swiss Franc	2.05
1 German Mark	3.36
1 Japanese Yen	360

**Oil Climbs,
asing Most
Big Loss****h Africa Imposes
ort Deposit Scheme**

LONDON, July 21 (AP-DJ).—Oil of gold rebounded today as the price of oil rose to \$11.75 an ounce, bid and up from \$10.25-\$10.75 at day's close and virtually the sharp loss from Monday's afternoon fixing.

Trading was fairly active and the market was moderately active. The price of oil was fairly active.

dealers cautioned: "we're to see this erratic move now until the market settles a steadier tone." He did not attempt a forecast for the near future.

Zurich, gold dealers said, had been fairly active. In the bullion price was due to a sharp rise in the price of gold and that there is a specific news development point for the improvement.

South Africa, hard-hit by the loss of future gold, the government announced it will impose a temporary deposit scheme effective July 1 to improve the nation's balance-of-payments deficit.

At the same time, the government said it will raise the rate of import deposit to 10 per cent to ensure the expected improvement in the balance of payments to ensure that the economy's full benefit from the major industrial areas. The deposit of 20 per cent on all imports will be decided with the government. No set will be made on such imports, which will be repaid to importer after a period of months.

**Oil Development Costs
In North Sea Double**

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, July 21 (AP-DJ).—Oil development costs are now more than double initial estimates, according to a Department of Energy study released today.

The most important cause of escalating costs was the combination of initial underestimation of the harsh environmental conditions and technical challenges of the North Sea and the rapid time scale which the companies set for their projects.

The report was published in two parts. The first is the report of the Department of Energy study group and the second is a report by consultants Peak, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. and Atkins Planning on which the study group based its conclusions.

The consultants estimate that taking all projects in the North Sea, the most recent estimates were over double the initial estimates (an escalation of 108 per cent).

For projects active throughout the period autumn 1975 to spring 1976, the escalation is even higher with the final estimates in the report being around 2.4 times the initial estimates (an escalation of 144 per cent).

Cost escalation has now lessened the department said. "Repeat orders have been completed in less time with lower escalation and, indeed, lower out-turn cost," it noted.

It said that although North Sea operators experienced price increases for various materials over three to four years of 30 to 60 per cent, the need for increased volumes of materials was more important in the total cost escalation.

"The amount by which the resources required were under-estimated was frequently between 50 and 100 per cent of the first resource estimate," the department said. Dickson Mabon, Minister of State for Energy, said the escalation in development costs was not out of line with other "pioneering" projects having a high development cost. He pointed out that the cost escalation in the North Sea has had an impact on government revenue as well as the finances of companies involved in the exploration. The department said that for every rise of £100 million in capital costs in North Sea oil developments, the government loses £200 million in revenue.

"The structure of taxation applied to licenses means that a larger proportion of increased capital costs is borne by the government in the form of revenue foregone," the report said.

However, it said the effect of rising costs on the companies is felt most keenly in the development and early production stages, when their ability to raise additional finance may be at risk. Much of the additional costs themselves are effectively recouped when production is underway through the petroleum revenue tax allowance, the department said.

French Search Fails
PARIS, July 21 (Reuters).—France's year-long search for oil in the western approaches to the English Channel has ended for the moment without a significant find, a spokesman for the drilling company said today.

Test drillings by the state-controlled Aquitaine oil company showed traces of oil in just one out of three holes, the spokesman said. Aquitaine would start a new series of tests in another area next spring, he said.

Company Reports

BankAmerica Corp.			
Second Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	114	70.5	
Profit	1.14	1.02	
Per Share	78.7	70.9	
Share dil.	1.14	1.03	
Six Months			
Revenue	149.3	136.2	
Profit	2.16	1.97	
Per Share	149.5	136.9	
Share dil.	2.16	1.98	
A—Before securities transactions. B—After securities transactions.			
Brunswick Corp.			
Second Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	238.5	211.6	
Profit	12.3	8.5	
Per Share	0.65	0.30	
Six Months			
Revenue	469.3	412.6	
Profit	23.4	11.4	
Per Share	1.24	0.61	
Budd Co.			
Second Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	258.2	204.3	
Profit	10.3	1.5	
Per Share	1.80	0.25	
Share dil.	1.33	0.26	
Six Months			
Revenue	564.5	572.7	
Profit	16.94	1.3	
Per Share	2.62	0.21	
Share dil.	2.19		
*Includes loss. 1975 figures restated to reflect change in method of accounting for foreign currency translations.			
Carolina Power & Light			
Second Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	150.5	134.3	
Profit	26.6	22.3	
Per Share	0.61	0.56	
Six Months			
Revenue	645.4	583.4	
Profit	111.3	84.5	
Per Share	2.73	2.44	
Chicago & North Western			
Second Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	136.0	106.22	
Profit	2.2	0.24	
Per Share	0.49		
Six Months			
Revenue	260.33	215.4	
Profit	2.8	14.8	
Per Share	0.63		
Consolidated Freightways			
Second Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	213.5	135.1	
Profit	10.4	2.6	
Per Share	0.86	0.21	
Six Months			
Revenue	401.2	394.1	
Profit	17.7	4.3	
Per Share	1.47	0.36	
Avon Products			
Second Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	324.6	290.4	
Profit	34.2	27.3	
Per Share	0.60	0.47	
Six Months			
Revenue	598.0	550.3	
Profit	74.4	44.2	
Per Share	0.99	0.79	
Six Months			
Revenue	1,569.5	1,558.2	
Profit	58.2	66.5	
Per Share	1.94	2.14	
Six Months			
Revenue	3,241.6	3,200.4	
Profit	342.2	273.3	
Per Share	0.60	0.47	
Six Months			
Revenue	598.0	550.3	
Profit	74.4	44.2	
Per Share	0.99	0.79	
Six Months			
Revenue	1,569.5	1,558.2	
Profit	58.2	66.5	
Per Share	1.94	2.14	
Six Months			
Revenue	3,241.6	3,200.4	
Profit	342.2	273.3	
Per Share	0.60	0.47	

**Prices Rise
In U.S. 0.5% in
Latest Month****Higher Energy Prices
Push Consumer Index**

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP).—Despite a leveling off in food costs, U.S. consumer prices rose 0.5 per cent last month, driven upward by a sharp increase in the cost of gasoline and other energy products, the government said today.

The June increase follows hikes of 0.6 per cent in May and 0.4 per cent in April, closing out the second quarter with inflation rising at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 6.1 per cent.

That is about what Ford administration economists have considered in the past to be the underlying inflation rate in the economy. The rate for the latest quarter is considerably faster than the 2.9 per cent annual rate set in the first quarter but slower than the 7.3 per cent rise in last year's fourth quarter.

The increase of grocery prices slowed in June, rising only 0.2 per cent after jumping 1 cent in May and 0.6 per cent in April, the Labor Department said.

However, the department said the improvement was offset by sharp increases in the costs of a broad range of energy products, including gasoline, motor oil, fuel oil, coal, natural gas and electricity. Overall, energy prices were up 1.9 per cent in June, accounting for almost a third of the month's increase in the department's consumer price index.

Workers were hurt as well by a June decline in average weekly hours on the job. The department said the decline, amounting to 0.8 per cent, plus the rise in retail prices resulted in a decline of 1 per cent in gross weekly earnings.

Overall, consumer prices last month were 5.9 per cent more than they were during the year-ago month.

The index for non-durable goods less food rose 0.5 per cent in June after a 0.6 per cent gain in May.



George Putnam

**PEOPLE IN
BUSINESS**

George Putnam has been named chairman of Citicorp International Bank Ltd. in London and of the Citicorp International Group. He replaces Edward Palmer, who will remain a director of the company. Mr. Putnam, formerly managing director of the bank, will be succeeded by John Fegarty, who has been in charge of operations in Switzerland. Andrew MacKee, executive director, has been assigned to assume responsibility for merchant banking activities in France. He will be replaced as head of the corporate finance department in London by William Comfort, presently head of corporate finance activities in New York.

Bernstein International has appointed Delf Kahaner as president, succeeding Per Bernstein, who remains as chairman.

Maurice Levy, formerly deputy managing director of Publicis Conseil, has been appointed managing director.

Norton has named Guy de Blesheim managing director of the French subsidiary Norton SA. For the past 12 years he has been president of W. R. Grace (France). He is replacing René Langier, who will remain an administrator with the title of honorary president.

Joseph Walker has been appointed vice-president for the Olefins department of the Exxon Chemical group.

**U.S. Firm Sets
Ship Deal With
Maritime Fruit**

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP-DJ).—Sea Containers Inc. has agreed in principle to share in the planned ownership of up to 23 refrigerated cargo ships of financial-troubled Maritime Fruit Carriers that have been seized by its creditors.

James Sherwood, Sea Containers president, said yesterday that the maximum direct financial exposure of Sea Containers in the proposed transaction would be about \$5 million.

Under the complex plan, which would be subject to the approval of Maritime Fruit's creditors, the ownership of the British and Israeli-registered vessels would be transferred to a Bermuda-based concern yet to be formed. This new concern would be majority-owned by Sea Containers, joined by an unnamed major shipping company.

A number of special conditions are attached to the proposed plan. Sea Containers operates and leases container services in Europe and the Far East.

Sea Containers said charters have been agreed in principle for the vessels which will put the Bermuda company on a profitable and positive cash flow position, if the mortgages and the creditors of the vessels agree to restructure their loans and credits on a 10-year repayment schedule.

**Pirelli Reports
It Broke Even**

MILAN, July 21 (AP-DJ).—Pirelli, the Italian holding company which controls the rubber giant Industrie Pirelli, posted a no profit-no loss balance for the fiscal year ended April 30.

The company had posted net profits of 3.5 billion lire (about \$45 million) the year before. The no profit-no loss balance was achieved after a 4.2-billion lire write-down of its portfolio and after putting 4.8 billion lire into a special fund.

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In U.S. 0.5% in
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Push Consumer Index**

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Turning Trash to Cash a Stinking Business

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP-DJ).—Attempts by some U.S. cities to earn a profit from the garbage they produce have met with technical problems that are causing costly delays and, in some cases, abandonment of expensive recycling programs.

The programs began in the 1960s, when some cities began looking for an alternative to the costly land-fill method that was becoming unpopular because of the pollution it created.

As a result, 18 communities started to turn their garbage into compost for use as soil conditioners. Most of these cities had abandoned their attempts by 1970, however, when it became apparent that most farmers preferred petroleum-based fertilizers.

In addition, many cities have built costly trash-processing plants that have been plagued by technical problems, delaying the start-up of the plants and adding to their cost.

In Baltimore, for example, a \$16-million processing plant that was to have consumed half of the city's garbage in generating steam for a local utility has been delayed because processing the garbage created an unexpected pollution problem that will add an additional \$4 million to its costs.

Baltimore still hopes to get its new plant into operation by the end of the year. About 1,000 tons of city trash daily will be baled to temperatures of more than 1,000 degrees, giving off gases that will be burned to heat water and create steam.

Others cities have tried to recycle their trash, particularly in recent years when shortages of many basic materials made such a project appear feasible. Municipal waste is rich in paper, glass and metals that theoretically can be decontaminated and used again, although practical problems also make this process difficult and uneconomical.

Some schemes, however, could make big new waste disposal plants more affordable. Chicago, for example, is building a \$14-million plant that will consume 20 per cent of the city's solid waste while producing a low-sulfur fuel as a by-product. The income from the fuel sales "should almost equal our operating costs," says a city sanitation official.

In Seattle, Coyne Chemical Co. and Union Carbide have proposed a \$100-million project to convert solid waste into ammonia. That will produce \$35 worth of ammonia for each ton of trash.

**Price of GM a Key Factor
Wall Street's Crystal Balls
Signalling Different Trends**

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, July 21 (NYT).—Two of Wall Street's best-known theories on forecasting stock prices appear to be on a collision course. One has just flashed a signal that higher prices are ahead. The other soon may flash a warning signal that the market is headed downward.

The bullish signal occurred for the Dow Theory on Monday, July 12, when the Dow Jones industrial average finished at 1,011.21, its highest level in almost three and a half years, and in the process finally surpassed the closing high of 1,011.02 on April 21 of this year.

For the stalwart band of Dow theorists, this confirmed the earlier 1976 high reached by the Dow Jones transportation average. Now the industrial and transportation averages, according to technical analysts who subscribe to the theory, are said to be "in gear" and pointing an upward arrow for the stock market's future direction.

And now for the bad news. Followers of the General Motors "bellwether" theory warn that the fast-approaching day of decision is Monday, Aug. 9. By that time, they say, the price of GM's common stock must sell at 72 7/8 or higher for the market to maintain upward momentum.

Otherwise, according to this theory, market prospects for both GM—regarded as a bellwether stock—is the nation's biggest manufacturer and has vast worldwide operations—and stocks in general appear bleak, at least for a while.

The GM theory functions within specific four-month time frames, according to Robert Stovall, director of investment policy at Reynolds Securities.

This theory holds that when GM stock is in a rising pattern and four months elapse without a new high for the stock, this constitutes a critical warning signal. The last time GM reached a 1976 high was April 8, when the stock hit 72 3/4. Four months from that date is Aug. 8, which turns out to be a Sunday, so the market gets an extra day of grace.

A lot of attention will focus on the action of General Motors stock between now and Aug. 9, Mr. Stovall said. "The bellwether theory is not infallible, of course, but it's worked better than any Wall Street research department or any economic model during the last quarter of a century."

In the mid-1950s, GM's stock twice flashed erroneous "sell" signals. And in April 1974 it flashed a "buy" signal that whipsawed its followers for months in a plunging stock market.

Obviously, if GM does trade above 72 3/4 between now and Aug. 9, there would be no quarrel between the Dow Theory and the GM bellwether theory. In that case, the market would have a green "go ahead" signal flashed by both theoretical approaches.

But suppose the two theories flash opposing signals. What happens to the outlook for stock prices?

"Frankly, it would leave us in total confusion," a technical analyst with a foot in both camps remarked. "I can't remember a time when the two theories were in such dramatic opposition."

Lending further confusion to the situation is Wall Street's hard-won knowledge that, when too many people pay too much attention to a particular market signal, it often seems not to work successfully.

Goodrich-Dutch Agree

THE HAGUE, July 21 (Reuters).—B.F. Goodrich Co. has agreed to a Dutch government proposal to take over 49 per cent of the U.S. company's rubber and tire operation here, the Economics Ministry said today. The government will pay Goodrich about 18 million guilders (about \$6.6 million), which Goodrich will grant to its Dutch operation as a loan.

The no profit-no loss balance was achieved after a 4.2-billion lire write-down of its portfolio and after putting 4.8 billion lire into a special fund.

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**NYSE Prices
Edge Higher
In Dull Trade****Good Earnings Reports
Credited for Advance**

NEW YORK, July 21 (NYT).—A number of issues on the New York Stock Exchange reported bullish corporate earnings today, helping to pull the overall market into the winning column despite some late weakness.

Bargain hunting, which came on the heels of four consecutive declines, also played a role in the turnaround, analysts said.

Airlines were among the biggest favorites of investors. Heavily-traded American Airlines rose 1 to 16 1/8 after reporting sharply higher earnings for the second quarter. Pan American moved up 3/8 to 6 3/4. Some industry analysts said it is in the process of a successful turnaround.

Other stocks responding either to bullish earnings or a favorable profit forecast included General Foods, ahead 1 at 29 1/8; Cone Mills, up 5/8 to 45 1/2; Baskin & Wilson, up 1/8 to 33 5/8; Avon Products, ahead 5/8 to 44 5/8; Motorola, up 3/4 to 55 1/8 and TRW, up 5/8 to 36 1/8.

But Watkins-Johnson, which came in with a sharply reduced net, sagged 2 1/8 to 26 1/2. General Dynamics, another soft spot, fell 1 7/8 to 60 5/8.

In all, the Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 1.15 to 989.44 after being up five points at its high for the day.

Homestate Mining climbed 1 1/4 to 33 1/4 in the gold mining group following a recovery in the price of gold bullion overseas.

Polaroid rose 3/4 to 38 1/4 and Skelly Oil moved ahead 2 3/4 to 101.

Westinghouse added 1/4 at 16 3/4 after announcing settlement of a strike.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were slightly higher, with the index up 0.38 at 104.80. Syntex added 1/8 to 26 5/8. While O'Keeffe Copper spurted 4 7/8 to 44 7/8 after resuming its dividend payouts.

In Chicago, soybean futures advanced up to 6 cents a bushel, ending a decline that had sent prices 75 cents lower over four sessions.

Wheat futures were down 4 cents, corn down 1 1/2 but oats gained nearly 3 cents. Soybean meal advanced nearly \$5 a ton but soy oil declined about 75 points, or 3/4 cent a pound.

Market Closed

All markets and banks were closed in Belgium Wednesday for a national holiday.

ZURICH PRESTIGE ADDRESS

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Suit, bath, swimming, living in the Grand Style.

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RAOUL T. DE GENDRE, GENERAL MANAGER.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

July 20, 1976

\$50,000,000

Elf Aquitaine Finance U.S.A. Inc.

9 3/4% Guaranteed Notes due 1991

Guaranteed initially as to payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest by

Entreprise de Recherches et d'Activités Pétrolières

with provision for transfer of the guarantee to

société nationale elf aquitaine

The undersigned arranged the private placement of the above Notes with institutional investors in the United States.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

(Continued on next page.)

هكذا من الأهل

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks | International Bonds Traded in Europe[illegible]

The Northern Trust Company • Established 1889 • Member F.D.I.C.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION
June 30, 1976

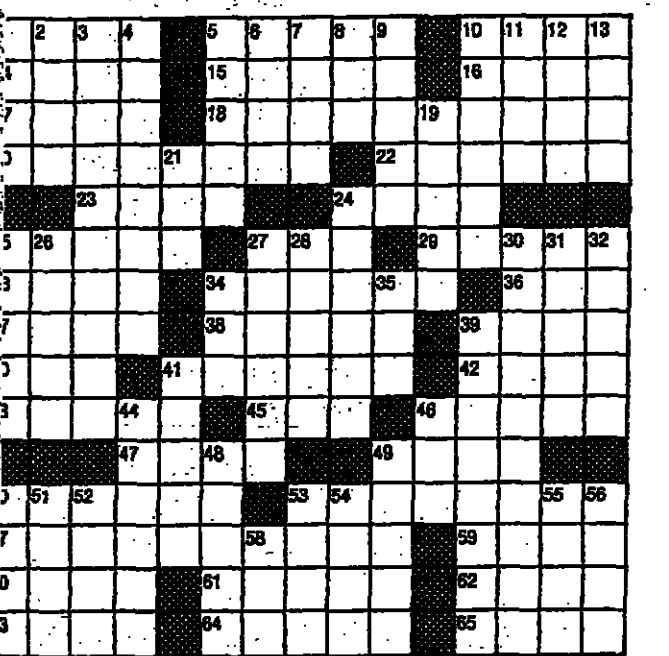
THE DIRECTORS	Cash and Due from Banks	\$ 525,233.00
JOHN A. BARR Dean Emeritus Graduate School of Management Northwestern University	Securities:	
KARL D. BAYS Chairman American Hospital Supply Corporation	U.S. Government	552,775.00
SILAS S. CATHCART Chairman Illinois Tool Works Inc.	Federal Agency	6,643.00
ALBERT B. DICK III Chairman A. B. Dick Company	Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	299,905.00
WESLEY M. DIXON, JR. President G. D. Searle & Co.	Other	15,372.00
EDWARD S. DONNELL President Mensor Inc. and Chairman Montgomery Ward & Co., Incorporated	Trading Account	114,439.00
DOUGLAS F. FULLER Retired Vice Chairman Northrust Corporation The Northern Trust Company	Loans:	
CHARLES W. LAKE, JR. Chairman of the Board and President R. E. Donnelley & Sons Company	Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased under Agreements To Resell	177,325.00
WILLIAM G. MITCHELL Chairman of the Board Bestrice Foods Co.	Other Money Market	457,805.00
JOHN S. REED Chairman Santa Fe Industries, Inc.	Other Loans	1,224,328.00
GILBERT H. SCRIBNER, JR. Scribner & Co.	Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	24,116.00
EDWARD BYRON SMITH Chairman of the Board Northrust Corporation The Northern Trust Company	Direct Lease Financing	23,321.00
HAROLD BYRON SMITH, JR. President Illinois Tool Works Inc.	Buildings and Equipment	85,842.00
E. NORMAN STAUB Vice Chairman Northrust Corporation The Northern Trust Company	Other Assets	67,666.00
PHILIP W. K. SWEET, JR. President Northrust Corporation The Northern Trust Company	TOTAL	\$3,526,538.00
OMER G. VOSS Executive Vice President International Harvester Company		

The Northern Trust Company
Wholly-owned subsidiary of Nortrust Corporation
Main Offices: 50 South La Salle Street at Monroe
Chicago, Illinois 60675 (312) 630-6000
Banking Corner at the Northern Building: 125 South Wacker
at Adams, Chicago, Illinois 60675 (312) 630-6000
Bond Representative Office: New York
International Offices: London, Hong Kong, Cayman Islands

The Northern Trust International Banking Corporation: New York
Northern Trust Interamerican Bank: Miami
 Wholly-owned subsidiaries of The Northern Trust Company

ROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS		42	Half-shell occupant	13	Cadence	
1	Cheap falseness	43 <td>Witness, in law</td> <th>14</th> <td>Mass-motto word</td>	Witness, in law	14	Mass-motto word	
2	Become-tardy	44	Poet's word	15	Lost lot in tedium	
3	How Napoleon was before Elba	45	Atlantic fish	16	Certain doc	
4	Metallic cloth	46	Flock	17	Decree	
5	Muse	47	Smear	18	Old English coin	
6	Futile	48	Leblanc's Lupin	19	Support partner's suit	
7	"It's — world"	49	Leaver of a kind	20	Became disillusioned	
8	Decorative spheres	50	Rabbit	21	Goddesses of the seasons	
9	Two of Caesar's trio	51	Busy as —	22	Antisocial	
10	Blue mineral	52	Well-known pen name	23	Sum up	
11	Western Indians	53	Attelier fixture	24	Cheeses	
12	Other, in Spain	54	Clump	25	Gram, case	
13	Like Alfred or Alexander	55	Certain talks: Abbr.	26 <td>High in pitch</td>	High in pitch	
14	Stock holding: Abbr.	56	Very small	27 <td>Precision</td>	Precision	
15	Toughen	57	Urges	28 <td>"— civil"</td>	"— civil"	
16	Bombast	DOWN			29 <td>Greek letters</td>	Greek letters
17	Trinket	1	Balkan native	30 <td>Droop</td>	Droop	
18	Form of Edward	2	Harness part	31 <td>Freshen</td>	Freshen	
19	River to the Seine	3	Secretary	32 <td>Something remarkable</td>	Something remarkable	
20	Of hearing	4	Reflect	33 <td>Connors specialties</td>	Connors specialties	
21	Old brocade	5	Clark's companion	34 <td>Part</td>	Part	
22	— live and . . .	6	Like the Gobi	35 <td>Excite</td>	Excite	
23	Water passage	7	Actor Jacques	36 <td>Lessen</td>	Lessen	
		8	Common abbr.	37 <td>Air</td>	Air	
		9	Like some	38 <td>Night sight</td>	Night sight	
		10	Koufax games	39 <td>Asian holidays</td>	Asian holidays	
		11	Arthurian island	40 <td>Scottish digit</td>	Scottish digit	



EATHER

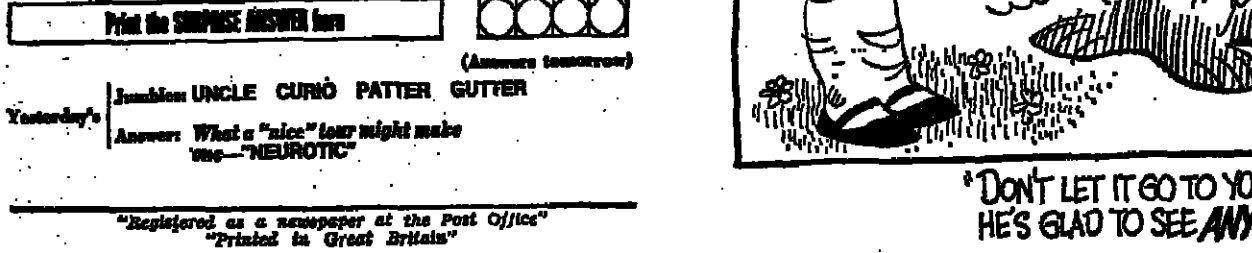
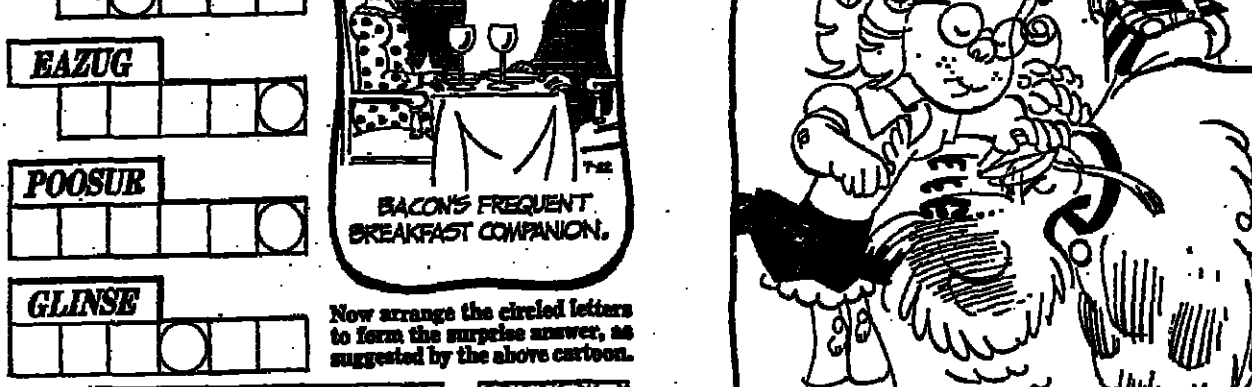
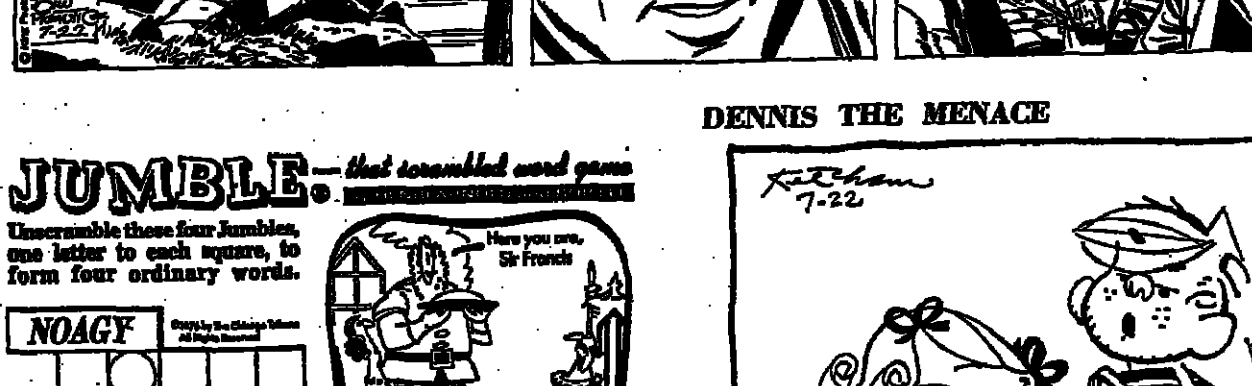
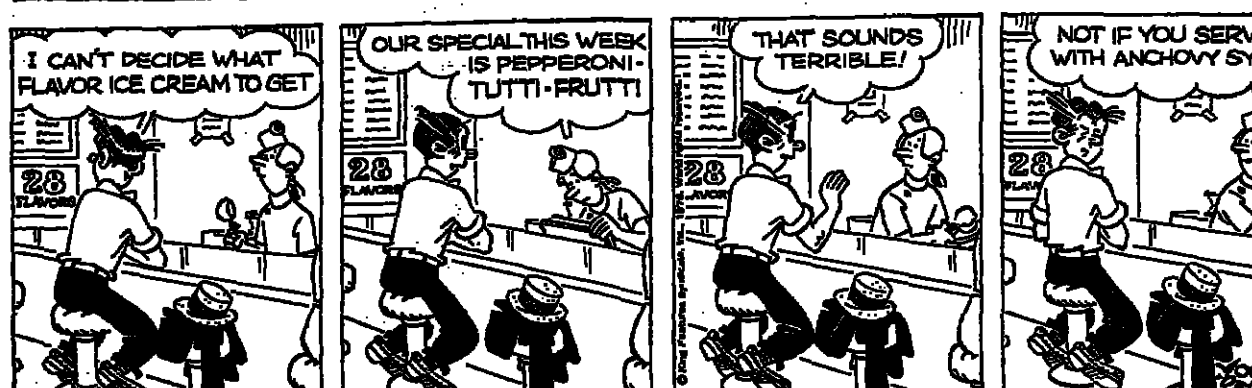
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1	AVE	23	Clear	MADRID	28	32	Cloudy	
2	BERDAM	19	36	Cloudy	MILAN	29	32	Clear
3	IRA	20	36	Unavailable	MONTREAL	29	32	Clear
4	IT	21	31	Variable	MOSCOW	29	32	Variable
5	IT	21	31	Unavailable	MUNICH	21	29	Cloudy
6	TRADE	27	71	Cloudy	NEW YORK	25	77	Cloudy
7	LEGG	19	26	Cloudy	NICE	25	32	Clear
8	LEGG	19	26	Rain	OSLO	22	22	Fair
9	LEGG	30	30	Clear	PARIS	29	32	Cloudy
10	WEST	32	30	Unavailable	PARIS	29	32	Cloudy
11	STRAN	18	34	Rain	ROME	25	32	Variable
12	DEL SOL	23	32	Clear	SOFT	26	32	Clear
13	DEL SOL	23	32	Clear	STOCKHOLM	29	32	Cloudy
14	DEL SOL	23	32	Clear	STOCKHOLM	29	32	Partly Cloudy
15	JURGE	16	31	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	31	32	Clear
16	ENCE	22	32	Clear	TUNIS	29	32	Clear
17	CEK	20	32	Clear	VIENNA	29	32	Cloudy
18	CEK	20	32	Cloudy	WARSAW	27	31	Storm
19	NKL	23	72	Variable	WASHINGTON	31	35	Partly Cloudy
20	ALMAG	23	72	Unavailable	ZURICH	18	34	Storm
21	N	23	72	Unavailable				
22	N	23	72	Unavailable				
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99	N	23	72	Unavailable				
100	N	23	72	Unavailable				

at 1700 GMT's readings: U.S. Canada:
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

(Yesterday's readers: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS												
July 21, 1976												
A net asset value questionnaires shown below are supplied by the Funds												
ad. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for												
an. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied												
the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (b)—biweekly; (i)—irregularly.												
K JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.												
1	Capital Int'l.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
2	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
3	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
4	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
5	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
6	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
7	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
8	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
9	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
10	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
11	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
12	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
13	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
14	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
15	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
16	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
17	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
18	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
19	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
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22	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
23	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
24	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
25	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
26	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
27	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
28	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
29	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
30	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
31	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
32	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
33	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
34	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
35	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
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37	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
38	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
39	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
40	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
41	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
42	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
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44	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
45	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
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47	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
48	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
49	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
50	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
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62	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)
63	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)	Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(d)



Goodell, Hencken, E. Germany's Thumer Make It Same Old Story

Marks Set in 1,500, Breaststroke

By Frank Litky

MONTREAL, July 21 (UPI)—As a day like all other days at the Olympic swimming pool, the American men's 1,500-meter breaststroke race was a world record and all in world time.

Goodell, the giant who did all this, is really a mite of 5 feet 8 inches. He will enter his senior year at Mission Viejo (Calif.) High in September. At the same time, Hencken will start his senior year at Fordham Prep in the Bronx, N.Y., and he, like Goodell, will have something special for "show and tell."

After the race, there was this conversation:
"How do you feel?"
"Very good," said Goodell.
"Great," said Hencken.
"Bobby wanted to set the pace and do all the work," said Goodell.
"I didn't mind," said Hencken.
"I heard the crowd cheering and it made it a great race," said Goodell.

"I don't really hear anything until the end," said Hencken. "It was too busy swimming."
Hencken is 22, a 1972 Olympic champion and a recent Stanford graduate. He tied his world record of 1:50.08 for the 100-meter breaststroke in Monday's trials and lowered it to 1:48.82 in Monday night's semifinals. Last night, he trimmed a half-second from that as he led all the way and won by a meter.

Hencken is a private person. He talks slowly and smiles slowly, almost enigmatically. He appears blasé and bored.
"I'm very happy," he said.
What were his thoughts on the victory stand?
"It's hard to say," he said. "I don't know. I was just very happy."

Games' Boycott Joined by Tunisia

TUNISIA, July 21 (UPI)—Tunisia announced today that it has withdrawn from the Summer Olympics.
A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry here said that the inability of the International Olympic Committee and the Organization of African Unity to reach agreement on the question of New Zealand's participation in the Games led to the Tunisian decision to withdraw.
The OAU has objected to New Zealand's participation in the Olympics because of a New Zealand rugby union team presently touring apartheid South Africa.
"Tunisia, loyal to its policy of non-alignment, has waited until the end in the hope that a decision it could support would be reached," the statement said.
The communiqué said Tunisia was now obliged to take its stand alongside its Arab and African brothers. Approximately 31 countries have left the Games because of the dispute.

The women's 400-meter freestyle was a tight race between Thumer and Babashoff. Babashoff, 19, would catch up at the wall, turn and glide off. Thumer would drive off the wall and move ahead.

She did it well enough to win by 1 1/2 feet as both broke the world record of 4:11.89 by Barbara Krause of East Germany. Krause stayed in Germany because of illness, but the East Germans are doing fine without her.

This was the third of Babashoff's seven Olympic events, and now she has two silver medals.
"We never saw Thumer before," said Mark Schubert, Babashoff's coach. "We didn't know how she swam the race. Something is wrong with our system. We should have someone at the East German trials watching."

There were trials and semifinals of the men's 100-meter butterfly and women's 100-meter backstroke. Three Americans (Gary Hall, Joe Bottom and Matt Vogel) and an East German (Roger Fyfe) were the best in the butterfly. Three East Germans (Ulrike Richter, Antje Stille and Birgit Treiber) and a Canadian (14-year-old Nancy Garaplek) were fastest in the backstroke.

U.S. Diver Wins

MONTREAL, July 21 (UPI)—Jennifer Chandler last night gave the United States the first gold medal of the Olympic diving events with a brilliant 10-dive routine in the women's 3-meter springboard.

East Germany's Christa Kohler won a silver medal, and American Cynthia McGivale captured the bronze with an outstanding final dive.

In her first dive of the preliminaries Monday night, Chandler had gotten the better of McGivale and she started the competition in 12th position. But she hit with her first dive of the final series to take the lead, then wrapped up the gold medal on her eighth dive of the evening—a backward two-and-a-half somersault in the tuck position.

She finished with 508.18 points to the East German's 498.41.
On the previous round of dives Kohler had posted what was the highest score of the night, a 88.90 to shove Chandler's lead to less than nine points. But on the difficult eighth dive of her routine, Chandler also was near-perfect, scoring 65.52 points to regain her commanding lead.

She wrapped up the title on her final dive with a reverse two-and-a-half in the tuck position, the second most difficult dive of her program. As soon as she hit the water, the crowd realized the gold medal had been decided and cheered her.

Chandler succeeds U.S. Air Force Capt. Micki King as the Olympic springboard champion. King won the gold medal in Munich with a total of 450.08 points.



BEFORE AND AFTER—Members of the U.S. 4-by-200 relay swim team watch teammate Bruce Furniss swim final leg of qualifying heat and when he completes the record performance, Mike Bruner, seated, Tim Shaw, in back of him, and Doug Northway cheer.

Being in Games' Spotlight Embarrasses Gymnast Comaneci

MONTREAL, July 21 (AP)—Romania's Nadia Comaneci is the world's Olympic darling but she also is a tired little girl of 14, embarrassed by all the attention she is getting. She is also homesick.

"I want to go home," the gymnastics marvel replied when asked if she planned to follow her Montreal adventure with an exhibition trip around the world.
She also said that gymnastics, which were "fun-like a game," when she started at the age of 7, had now become very demanding.
"It is work," she added.

She never idolized—or copied—Russia's Olga Korbut. If she has an idol at all it is Alain Delon, the French movie actor. She enjoys school, specializes in the French and English languages but likes French best.

She dislikes to answer questions in English. Her favorite English words are "hamburger" and "okay."

These were a few of the tidbits that emerged from Nadia's first "formal" press conference since arriving in Montreal and capturing the hearts of spectators and the world's TV millions with her fawn-like grace, daring and childlike charm.

She appeared timid when she was ushered into a room adjacent to the Olympic village and was immediately surrounded by reporters and cameramen, with shutters snapping and bulbs flashing.

She was accompanied by her teammates Teodora Ungureanu, 15, and her coach, Bela Karolyi, a man of 35 who could not hide his pride.

Both Nadia and Teodora were attired in neat, lavender-colored leisure suits and each had her dark hair pulled back into a pony tail, tied with white rope at the neck. Bangs hung over their eyes. Nadia wore two Olympic pins on her left lapel.

Nadia sat straight in her chair, showing no nervousness and letting her brown eyes search those of every questioner. She rarely smiled. When she did, it was a tight-lip smile.

She looked like a little girl who was desperately anxious to run away and play. She even admitted this to be the case.

"I came here prepared to do gymnastics, not to be interviewed," she said when asked if the situation made her uncomfortable.

Nadia sat beneath a portrait of the Romanian president, Nicolae Ceausescu, framed by bright tapestries and Romanian flags. Questions were asked in several languages, mostly English and French, and translated by an interpreter.

One British television man asked Nadia if she would please say something to Britain in English.

Nadia pondered a moment, blushed for the first time and replied:

"I would prefer to say it in French."

Most of the newsmen present were interested in Nadia's background, how she got interested in gymnastics and what she thought of her future.

Nadia said she came from the little town of Gheorgheni in Bacau county.
"My father was a machinist," she said, an interpreter translating the Romanian. "My mother is an employee. I have one brother, no sisters."

She said she was 7 when she entered her first gymnastics class and showed so much promise that

she was picked for special instruction.

The 5-foot, 88-pound Romanian has electrified galleries with her brilliant performances on the bars and beam, scoring unprecedented perfect scores of 10 in three exercises.

The crowds at The Forum have been cheering every time she does a routine.

Someone asked if she was affected by the noise of the crowd and what were her reactions.

"I think so much of what I must do, I do not hear the crowd," she said. But of the ovations she has received afterward, "I feel fine—it makes me very happy."

It was natural to ask if the

world renown of Russia's Olga Korbut, the star of the Munich Games in 1972, had affected her career.

"No, not at all," she replied.
"Did Nadia, who was then 10, watch Olga on television in 1972?"

"I did not watch," she said. "I was having holidays at the seaside."

Both Nadia and her coach appeared slightly miffed when someone suggested that her show-

manship and theatrics on the bars were reminiscent of the Russian star and asked if Olga had influenced her in this respect.

"Showmanship is not the best term," the coach replied. "We are not copying anybody."

Nadia nodded agreement.
When a reporter asked if she thought she would win five individual medals, Nadia's brow furrowed. Then she replied, "I hope so."

At that point, the hospitable Romanians brought out the cognac and everyone drank a toast to the tiny princess of the Games.

"Good luck," everybody said.
"Merri," replied Nadia, flashing one of her rare smiles.

Defending Champs Bow

MONTREAL, July 21 (AP)—Pakistan defeated defending champion West Germany, 4-2, in a group B Olympic field hockey match today.

Japan's Men Retain Gold in Team Gym

MONTREAL, July 21 (UPI)—Japan's men, unbeaten in Olympic and world championship gymnastics team competitions since 1960, retained their supremacy after an evening of controversial drama, watched by IOC President Lord Killanin, here last night.

At 0.50 point to the U.S. Union after Sunday's victory exercises, and with its injured world champion Katsunori Kasamatsu, Japan had to win the men's gold by 0.40 with a total of 10.00.

In Fujimoto limped out of the arena with a damaged knee, the rings to reduce Japan's minimum of five competi-

tion event was interrupted by arguments between officials and Japanese gymnasts.

Disputes over the marking of a splendidly controlled routine by Sawao Katō, Olympic individual champion who was awarded a "me-2.80 points of a possible 10," crowded Japan's marking more than 10 minutes. Then a German Swiss president International Gymnastics Union, walked over to the U.S. and spoke to the Russian, Leonard Askrum.

When Russia's European champion Nikolai Andrianov was 9.50 points, for a higher Russian coach Leonid Lebedev crossed the arena to Gander.

Lebedev said afterwards: "I felt protesting, but I know from experience that it is no use on occasions."

After some masterly exercises by Elio Iga, which received 9.85 points, Russian head judge on the bars, Boris Shakhlin, a four-Olympic champion, had a sense of officials. But the situation seemed to the Japanese to their finest in the optional exercises.

They had looked listless in the compulsory exercises, performed with skillful parast night.

Japan looked likely to combine the combined exercises in a tie tonight because they had lost the qualifiers of Japan's Kato.

U.S. to 8. Africa

MONTREAL, July 21 (Reuters). United States' women's

gymnastics team will tour China and South Africa next month, the American representative on the International Gymnastics Federation technical committee said here yesterday.
The main team, including members of the U.S. Olympic squad, will go to China, while a group of six reserves and two coaches will visit South Africa for what Jackie Fine described as an education, rather than a competitive tour.
The South African visit is one of a regular series by American groups of gymnasts in recent years.

U.S. Army Sergeant Tough

MONTREAL, July 21 (AP)—U.S. Army Sergeant Charles Mooney won his second fight in three days last night and two defending champions also advanced in second-round matches in the 119 and 126-pound boxing divisions at the Olympic Games.

Mooney used his reach and his boxing ability to outpoint rugged Juan Francisco Rodriguez of Spain and advance to the round of sixteen in the 119-pound class.

The two 1972 Olympic champions, both of whom had first-round byes before winning last night, were 112-pound Gheorghe Kostadinov of Bulgaria and 119-pound Orlando Martinez of Cuba. Kostadinov was boxing, while Martinez was boxing. But the results were the same for both—unanimous decisions.

Kostadinov beat Jungchul Kim of South Korea Martinez' bout against Jovito Bengio of Venezuela was mostly one of jab and parry, with Martinez landing the most punches. The lack of action was booed and so was the decision.

The fans at the afternoon and night sessions at the Maurice Richard Arena were in a booring mood. Their disposition was not helped by two no-contests and 13 walkovers caused by the withdrawal of 17 African nations.

Foreman Foe Unknown

NEW YORK, July 21 (Reuters).—Former world heavyweight boxing champion George Foreman will meet fellow-American Scott Liddell in a ten-round fight in Utica, N.Y., on Aug. 14, promoter Don King announced here today. King said Foreman will receive \$250,000 and Liddell \$40,000.

East Europeans Have Competition In Ladies' Rowing

MONTREAL, July 21 (Reuters).

—There will be a liberal sprinkling of non-Eastern European nations in Saturday's finals following the repechages here today on the second day of the inaugural Olympic women's rowing regatta.

The small number of crews outside the Eastern European bloc have not been outclassed as might have been expected and Western nations will have at least two crews in every final except the quadruple sculls, where the Danish four is the only Western finalist.

Rowing giants East Germany and the Soviet Union had little trouble reaching all six finals, while Bulgaria has five finalists.

But the United States and Canada with four and three finalists, respectively, are in the rowing for medals after convincing repechage victories by their eights.

Japan Wins in Volleyball

MONTREAL, July 21 (AP).—Japan, winner of the men's volleyball title at the 1972 Olympic Games, opened defense of its title last night, trouncing Italy, 15-6, 15-2, 15-6.

U.S. Relay Team Also Joins Record-Setting Performance

MONTREAL, July 21 (Reuters).—The American men swimmers continued their record-breaking spree today as their team set a world mark of 7 minutes 30.33 seconds in winning a preliminary heats of the 4-by-200-meter freestyle relay.

This erased the previous record of 7:30.54 set by an American team in 1975.

Swimming for the United States today, in order, were Doug Northway, Tim Shaw, Mike Bruner and Bruce Furniss, who swam the anchor leg.

Furniss, who already has won a gold medal in the men's 200-meter freestyle, also was a member of the U.S. team that held the old mark, as was Shaw.

The top eight teams qualified for tonight's final. The Soviet Union (7:33.21) was second in the heats, followed by West Germany (7:37.56) and Britain (7:37.82).

As expected, East Germany's Andrea Pollack paced the qualifiers in the heats of the women's 100-meter butterfly, leading the top 16 into tonight's semifinals with a time of 1:01.43. This easily broke the Olympic record of 1:03.34 but was off teammate Kornelia Ender's world mark of 1:00.13.

Ender was seventh best in 1:02.45 as she appeared to be saving something for the semifinals and final.

Wendy Boglioli of the United States finished second in 1:01.84.

Wendy Quirk of Canada was third in 1:01.93 and American Camille Wright was fourth in 1:02.22.

Rosemarie Gabriele of East Germany was fifth and Lelei Fonolomoa of the United States was sixth as both women's top swimming powers each placed their three starters in the semifinals.

The Soviet Union's Marina Koshevaia dethroned the East German juggernaut, at least temporarily, when she finished first in the women's 200-meter breaststroke heats with a time of 2:35.14.

The top 15 all broke the Olympic record of 2:41.71 as eight qualified for tonight's final.

Next after Koshevaia was East Germany's Karla Linka, the world-record holder at 2:34.89, with 2:37.13 this morning. Teammate Hannelore Anke was third with 2:37.21.

Two British swimmers made the final—sixth-placed Deborah Rudd (2:38.36) and seventh-placed Margaret Kelly (2:39.01).

Seamstress Has Medal Touch

MONTREAL, July 21 (Reuters).

—The homely touch of mother Larocque has saved hundreds of athletes from acute embarrassment at the Olympic village.

For the strains of strenuous training sessions have left many a split seam, often in delicate places.

Yvette Larocque, a little old lady with spectacles perched on the tip of her nose, stitches it all up in a jiffy with hands used to repairing the damage of three generations at home.

In a neon-lit basement cubicle below the athletes' quarters she sits at a sewing machine and proudly admits: "They have come from every country to see me, except the Russians. They must have brought their own seamstress."

Mother Larocque was originally employed by the Olympic Organizing Committee as a seamstress for the uniforms of the Olympic hostesses. But her nimble fingers quickly gained such repute that a growing stream of athletes now converge on her basement cubicle holding up torn attire.

For split seams, there is no language barrier.

Fly me and get a taste of Miami before you get there.



I'm Donna.

The moment you step aboard one of my big, beautiful wide-cabin jets you'll experience some of the warmth and friendliness of Miami.

You'll see it in our smiles and feel it in our service.

In fact we'll do everything we can to make your flight a terrific one. Not because we have to, but because we want to.

And when you arrive in Miami you can take advantage of our same airline service to all of Florida, New Orleans, Houston and California.

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For reservations

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agent.

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